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The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. III.

AUGUST, 1838.

No. 9.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING—ABSTRACT.

The Board met at Trinity Church, Boston, on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 20th, and shortly adjourned to hear the annual sermon, which was delivered in the evening, by the Rev. Dr. Johns, of Baltimore, at St. Paul's Church.

There were present during the meetings of the Board, the Rt. Rev. Bishops Griswold, B. T. Onderdonk and Doane; the Rev. Drs. Eastburn, Hawks, Jarvis, Johns, Milnor, Stone and Tyng; the Rev. Messrs. Baury, Carder, Dorr, Edson, Forbes, Jones, Richmond, Vaughan and the Secretary; and Messrs. Greenleaf, Huntington, Lovell, Morgan, Newton, Nicklin, Stuyvesant, Tuckerman, Wagner, Wharton, Winston and Woolley.

The Secretary read the following communication from the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, Missionary Bishop for Missouri and Indiana, being the report* of his labors, required by the second canon of 1835.

*Steamboat Avalance, Mississippi River,
June 7, 1838.*

To the Board of Missions of the Prot. Epis. Church:

BELOVED BRETHREN:

The Missionary ground to which I was called by the General Convention included two states. At the time of my consecration, 25th September, 1835, Missouri contained an Episcopal Church, but not one clergyman; while in Indiana there was a youthful Missionary, but not a stone, brick or log had been laid towards the erection of a place of public worship for our denomination. And it is said that the venerable Bishop Chase, whose long residence had made him intimately acquainted with the

* In his correspondence with the Domestic Committee, the Missionary Bishop has mentioned the causes which providentially hindered his reporting to the Board at their former meetings. J. D. C., Sec., &c.

West, considered Indiana lost to the Church in consequence of our long neglect.

The Mission is by no means in such a condition as I could wish, and as I thought a year ago it would be at this time. Still, there is cause for encouragement and thankfulness. A few brethren in the ministry have nobly shared with me the toils and dangers incident to pioneers. We have done what we could. And, through the grace of our ascended Lord, we believe we shall be enabled to establish our beloved Zion in these states upon the broadest and surest foundation. The reports of my self-denying fellow-laborers will speak for them, and convey to you later intelligence of their prospects than I could impart. They have manfully persevered in the midst of discouragements of no ordinary nature. Whatever may have been our errors of judgment, and our other infirmities, I claim, for them and for myself, singleness of heart, purity of purpose, and devotion to the cause of Christ Jesus and him crucified.

Send us heralds of the cross—men who know their duty and delight in doing it—and I assure you the Church will be soon known and loved throughout the immense valley of the Mississippi. Every effort in my power has been used by me to increase their number. During the summer of 1836 I visited Washington College and the Theological School of Virginia, and had frequent intercourse, during that season and the spring of the following year, with the students of the General Seminary. I have held correspondence with many clergymen and candidates; and in so doing have been aided and encouraged by my brethren in the Episcopate. And, although the result of these almost unremitting exertions has been very small, and is scarcely yet perceptible, I am confident I have not labored in vain. To not a few of my appeals I have received answers which demand the deepest consideration. And I now say to my respected brethren of the Board: I have ascertained of late that Missionaries can be obtained—men too, I think, of the right stamp—men who have had experience and have counted the cost of the work—but who have families to support. Enable me, brethren, to say to them, “Come, and neither you nor yours shall suffer from want for three or four years”—and our ranks will soon increase. I ask but for them and for myself the necessaries of life. Why cannot some of the Domestic Missionaries be placed, especially those who are near the frontiers, on the same footing with Foreign Missionaries?

From the commencement of my Mission, to June, 1836, my journeys were as follows: Accompanied by my inestimable friend and true yoke-fellow, the Rev. S. R. Johnson, I started from Philadelphia on the 3d of November, and visited Madison, Laurenceburg, New-Albany, Jeffersonville and Evansville on the Ohio—ascended the banks of the Wabash as far as Terre Haute—returned to Vincennes—and went from thence through

Illinois to St. Louis, where the Rev. Peter R. Minard, my assistant in Christ Church, had arrived a few weeks before me.

The day after my arrival I received urgent letters to hasten to the diocese of Illinois, the charge of which had been committed to me by Bishop Chase during his absence in England. This request was speedily complied with—and I was enabled before summer, by improving opportunities as they offered, to officiate at Jacksonville, Springfield, Beardstown, Rushville, Alton, Ridge Prairie, Collinsville, Marine and Quincy.

Early in the spring I ascended the Mississippi with captain Strother, then commanding the Olive Branch, and to whom I am indebted for much kindness and hospitality. I officiated at Palmyra and Hannibal, and ascertained that Episcopalians are to be found in several villages near the river, between St. Louis and Marion county.

I afterwards went up the Missouri and preached at Boonville, Fayette, Columbia and St. Charles.

The noble field which the whole West presents for Missionary labor—the deplorable condition of the members of our own household of faith, who are scattered in every direction with scarcely a pastor to feed them—the great exertions of other denominations in the sacred cause of education, and the astonishing success which the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics have had in founding and endowing colleges—and the great difficulty we must necessarily encounter for years in obtaining clergymen from the East, when the Church, even in those sections where she is longest known, is not yet fully supplied—these considerations, with others, convinced me that we should have at least one seminary of learning of our own in every state, and that, in various parts of our country, energetic measures should be adopted to train up pious natives of the soil for the Gospel ministry. I hastened to New-York and made known my views. After many discouragements, and in fact when making my last efforts to excite an interest in a cause so dear to my heart, and so important, as it appeared to me, to the best interests of mankind—the attention of one individual was arrested—and Mr. John P. Stagg offered to assist me in obtaining “\$20,000 if that sum would be sufficient for a beginning.” From this moment my prospects brightened. A few preparatory meetings were held, which were attended by my excellent brethren, the Rev. Drs. Hawks and Eastburn, and a few zealous laymen—and in 20 days from the commencement of our attempt, the sum contemplated was secured. May God reward our benefactors for good! The effort was neither begun, carried on, nor concluded, without fervent prayer; while the lively interest exhibited by those who co-operated with me, and the kindness and generosity expressed by almost all those upon whom we called, made it indeed a work and labor of love.

I returned to St. Louis in the autumn of 1836, and remained

there until a Board of Trustees had been organized. We drafted a charter and forwarded it to the Legislature, which in progress of time was duly approved of, and confers upon the institution the full powers of a university. It was our request that it should be called the Missouri College. This was the only part objected to in our application. As the passage of the act depended upon the immediate substitution of another name, and very few if any persons interested in our design were in the city of Jefferson, there was no time for consultation. The name of the first trustee was therefore used, which happened to be mine. Of this I knew nothing until some months after, and when the Legislature had adjourned.

Early in December I went by water to Indiana, and was detained there much longer than I had expected, in consequence of the freezing of the Ohio. I visited Evansville, New-Albany, Jeffersonville, Madison, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Richmond, and returned from the interior of that state through a part of Ohio, and by the Miami Canal. I was now engaged for some time with Bishop Ot  y in fruitless efforts to restore peace to the diocese of Kentucky. We met for that purpose on the call of Bishop M'Ilvaine, and went together to Lexington.

Louisville in Kentucky is so much a starting point for many parts of Indiana, that I have frequently been there, and now desire to express my grateful acknowledgments for the uniform kindness and hospitality which I have received from several most worthy members of our Church who reside in that city.

I again returned to my interesting and important parish, not to resume the charge of it, for that I have necessarily devolved upon my assistant, who is always indefatigable in his exertions for the spiritual welfare of his fellow beings ; but to cheer him in his many labors, to afford him for a week or two the relief his health demands, and to answer as many of the letters which had accumulated in my study as time permitted. I now found that the trustees had fixed upon a beautiful spot, five miles from St. Louis, in a south-westerly direction, containing one hundred and thirty-five arpents, on which to locate our college. Determined to proceed cautiously, and to keep clear from debt, we believed the most judicious way was, to open, in the first place, a Christian Institute, upon the admirable plan of that at Flushing, N. Y. ; and to postpone to a future day the full organization of a college, until the school had arrested attention, and done good, and our friends were sufficiently interested in its success to afford us further aid. I, therefore, started for New-York, hoping, by an early application, to secure the services of one or two of the young men, who would take orders in the summer, to conduct our preparatory school. I improved the opportunity, as I had done even before my appointment as a Missionary Bishop, and particularly since that appointment, and as I hope often to do again, of addressing the students at the General Seminary upon

the subject of Missions, and now urged upon them the wants and the claims of the West. I returned to St. Louis after a short absence, cheered by the conviction that my fellow laborers would soon be joined by some zealous and well-prepared ministers of the New Testament, and that we should be authorized to announce the commencement of our academic labors in October. I was thoroughly disappointed; but I was not cast down—no—though three of the brethren left us during 1837, and not a theological graduate of that year came to our help. However I may lament these events, I blame no one. Circumstances often occur, which not only justify, but require a removal, or a change of intention. I trust and believe that all those with whom I have had intercourse concerning the West, are deeply interested in its spiritual growth, and will most readily assist us, when it is in their power.

During my short stay in St. Louis in the month of May, 1837, I had the gratification of laying the corner stone of a new church. The edifice in which we had worshipped, being too small for our growing congregation, and being situated near the seat of business, was sold for a sum of money which authorized the measure.

Having called a convocation of the clergy of Indiana, I set out to meet them, taking the road by Vincennes, through Terre Haute to Crawfordsville. Here the labors of the Rev. Mr. Hoyt had been blest; and I had the pleasure, during our short but interesting session, of laying the corner stone of the first Episcopal church in Indiana. The whole of the summer was devoted to this important state. The Rev. Mr. Britton, now the successful Missionary at Indianapolis, accompanied me from Crawfordsville through Terre Haute to Vincennes, Washington, Evansville and Troy. The Rev. S. R. Johnson—whom to know is to love, and who, with resources that would enable him to choose his own place of residence, has established himself in a new and thriving place which was reputed to be sickly—again volunteered his services, which were most gladly accepted. We met at Logansport, a station that the Rev. C. J. Todd, after a very encouraging beginning, had been compelled to leave, and which still remains vacant. We went thence to La Porte, Michigan City, South-Bend, Mishawaka, Lima, Fort Wayne, Delphi and America. We were again at Logansport—and I returned with him to La Fayette—where, up to this time, his family has enjoyed the most uninterrupted health. To Madison, Indianapolis, Laurenceburg, Richmond, &c., I went alone; and, had it not been for a call to another diocese, I should have been enabled to visit before winter, every important village and neighborhood in the state.

At the request of the Bishop and the Convention, about a month was devoted, in company with Bishops M'Ilvaine and M'Coskry, to the concerns of the diocese of Kentucky.

I hastened then to Missouri, and made a rapid but very interesting tour in a western direction—passed the boundaries of the state—went through the territories of the Shawnees and the Delawares; and visited Fort Leavenworth and the Kickapoos. From Baptist and Methodist Missionaries I received no little kindness and much interesting information concerning the Indians. They directed my attention to the Senecas, &c., whose interesting case has lately been brought before the Church by the Domestic Committee, and whom I shall delight to visit in the fall. I officiated during this tour at St. Charles, Fayette, Lexington, Independence, the Methodist Mission among the Shawnees, Fort Leavenworth, Richmond and Boonville. I have not time now even to refer to my diary; but I recollect the administration of Baptism and the Lord's Supper at the Fort and at Boonville; and at Fayette, where I held a convocation of the clergy of Missouri, four persons were confirmed, and the holy Eucharist was celebrated. I must not forget to mention that the Rev. Mr. Peake, who has now been for more than a year the watchman on our most western tower, and who deserves my highest commendation for his faithfulness and perseverance, was my companion during the greater part of this journey. The observation of an officer whose child I had just consecrated to the worship and love of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, ought to be recorded as affording an intimation of the extensive field which the valley of the Mississippi presents for future exertion. "This child," said he, "has been baptized at a spot which is 1600 miles from the head of navigation on the Missouri river, and 1600 miles from where it mingles with the ocean."

If I doubted for a while whether friendship towards a much beloved brother* in the Episcopate would sanction an absence of some months from my peculiar Mission, I was soon convinced that duty called, and the Church would joyfully approve of the measure, when that brother besought me from a sick bed to go onward and accomplish—what he had been so earnestly solicited to do, and had long contemplated—an extensive visitation of the South-West. From that delightful region I have just returned. Brethren, it is ripe to the harvest—peculiarly ripe for the reapers of our Church. And if we are true to ourselves, and the sacred cause for which the Saviour shed his precious blood, you will send to it, without delay, those messengers of salvation, who count not their lives dear unto themselves, for the sake of their adorable Master. There are there already some most admirable men—but how few—and how widely scattered! Missions, even

* The Rt. Rev. Dr. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee, who has temporary provisional charge of Mississippi, and some other parts of the South-West. Bishop Kemper's report of his southern visitation is made to Bishop Otey, for whom he acted. Should a copy of it, or a communication from Bishop Otey in relation to it, be made to the Domestic Committee, it will be immediately laid before the Church. J. D. C., Sec., &c.

in their most extensive sense, have long been dear to me; nor would I now, notwithstanding the unnumbered wants and urgent claims of our own country—notwithstanding my intense desire that there should be removed from our Church the burning shame with which she is covered for her past remissness—I would not even now give up our Foreign Missions, or lessen the contributions towards them. But to those, especially, who reside in the dioceses of Connecticut, Virginia and North Carolina, who esteem it a privilege to assist by their means in converting the heathen, I declare it to be my solemn conviction: It is your duty, upon every principle of humanity, affection or the Bible, it is your duty to contribute one hundred fold, in proportion, for your brethren in the Lord—for those who have been united with you as fellow-worshippers, and who are now deprived of the means and consolations of the Gospel of grace. Let the Church answer the demands of the South-West for Missionaries during the next five years, and the treasury of the Lord will be richly supplied from that quarter for the express purpose of preaching the Gospel to Foreign nations.

During the last eighteen days I have been busily employed in interesting and important duties at St. Louis; and now I am on my way to meet the clergy of Indiana, on the 9th inst., at Evansville. As soon as the calls of that state will permit, I shall proceed to Wisconsin, and trust I shall have time to visit the greater part thereof before the assembling of the General Convention. I am happy to say that, though there exists a difference of opinion relative to this Territory, between Bishop McCoskry and myself, it has never caused an unkind feeling or expression. Invited, I believe, before his consecration, by all the clergy and congregations then and at present belonging to Wisconsin, to extend my jurisdiction over them, I have delayed doing so until this summer; and now I shall go there with the approbation, and at the request of the Bishop of Michigan.

The Church sent me to a wide field, and I have been called, in the providence of God, to visit a much more extensive one. Were I the representative of the dioceses of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and of the Episcopalians in Florida, Louisiana, and Arkansas—were I authorized to speak in behalf of the beautiful and interesting diocese of Illinois—including of course my own Mission, and adding, if permitted, and as I earnestly desire, the Indian Territory and Texas—I would say, the beloved members of our own Church, who are scattered about in the region now alluded to, require at this time at least one hundred Missionaries to supply their spiritual wants. But why should we limit our efforts in this country to our own household? Who besides us have done it? Do the Methodists, for example, seek only their own? I have found their preachers everywhere—in the remotest, the most obscure corners—on the confines of our country, among the aborigines. They go to seek those who are lost—to preach the gospel to the poor, the ignorant, and the

debased—and they are constantly gathering congregations from every class of society. There is yet much land unpossessed. Shall we try to occupy a part of it in the name of the Lord? Then send us hundreds of the ambassadors of the Most High.

Thus far I have done little more than survey the ground. I know it, as yet, but imperfectly; but I know enough to declare it is worthy of, and will repay, the highest cultivation you can bestow upon it. This is a very hasty and imperfect report. The fact is, I have been too busy to write. Had I remained as I contemplated, three months in St. Louis last winter, to recruit and prepare for future visitations, I should have found time to make out a journal of my proceedings, with the statistics of my Mission. The statistics shall be ready for the General Convention, and I trust the journal likewise. There are circumstances, particularly in relation to my own jurisdiction, which I have not stated, and which afford, I think, ground for great encouragement; but I will not mention them now, for I may be disappointed, as I already have been in many cases. Last summer I was greatly discouraged by the apprehension that the number of the Missionaries would be limited, and the salaries of the few now in the field be diminished. I trust this will not be the case. I look to you to support me—to support me thoroughly. I have given myself to the work without reserve, and I am confident, the Lord being our Helper, of final success; but untiring and generous efforts will yet be necessary for years, on the part of the Church.

With great respect and affection,

Most truly yours,

JACKSON KEMPER,

*Missionary Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Church,
for the States of Missouri and Indiana.*

The Secretary read a letter from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chase, enclosing a draft for one thousand dollars, being the amount received by him, under a resolution of the Board, of June 24th, 1836, which, on motion of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, was referred to a committee of three.

The Rev. Mr. Carder, the Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee, having laid before the Board an extract of a letter from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper, apprising the Board of his returning to the Domestic treasury the amount received by him for travelling expenses,

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, it was

Resolved, That the said communication be referred to a committee of three, who reported:

That, having examined the facts of the case, they find,

1. That the Bishop has drawn the sum of one hundred dollars under this resolution; but instead of applying it to his own ex-

penses, has, with generous devotion to the cause of Missions, given it to one of the Missionaries towards his church, and has since refunded to the Board the same amount.

2. That he has also determined not to draw for five hundred dollars, the balance of the sum heretofore named by him as the amount for which he would draw, under the resolution of 1836, towards paying his travelling expenses for three years, up to the time of the approaching General Convention.

Your committee have reason to believe that the [travelling] expenses of the Bishop since his consecration have in reality been more than double the amount of the sums here named ; and that if it were not for peculiar circumstances, with which the Board have no concern, the Bishop's salary would not be sufficient for the maintenance of his family. They cannot, therefore, think it proper to permit that any appropriation, hitherto made, should be refunded ; and while they perceive, with great sensibility, the evidence of self-denying devotion to the cause of Christ afforded by this communication, they recommend unanimously,

That the Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee be instructed to write to the Bishop, declining most respectfully and affectionately on the part of the Board, to receive any portion of the appropriation already made.

All which is respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL FARMAR JARVIS.

FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

TOBIAS WAGNER.

On motion of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, it was

Resolved, That the Board approve of the foregoing report, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper.

The committee to whom were referred the annual accounts of the Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees, reported :

That the said accounts have been regularly audited, and that the explanations, given, have been entirely satisfactory. They believe the accounts to be correct.

JOSEPH LOVELL.

G. M. WHARTON.

J. JOHNS.

Boston, June 21, 1838.

On motion of Mr. Stuyvesant, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Treasurers of the Domestic and Foreign Committees for their gratuitous services during the past year.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Hawks, it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the Domestic and Foreign Committees, to prepare the Triennial Report required by Arti-

cle vi. of the Constitution, to be submitted to this Board for approval, at its meeting on the second day of the meeting of the General Convention in September next.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Milnor, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Rev. Dr. Johns for the sermon delivered before the Board last evening, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

The committee to whom was referred the 'Third Annual Report of the Committee for Foreign Missions, reported :

That having examined the same, they are of opinion that the said Committee have faithfully, judiciously and zealously discharged the duties of their responsible trust; and have great cause for thankfulness, that their labors have been so much blessed.

Your committee have learned from the Report, with great gratitude to God, that the apprehensions, entertained a year since, of a reduction of revenue, were without foundation. The extraordinary exertions of the dioceses to aid the cause of Missions, in a time of apprehended difficulty, particularly those of the Church in South Carolina, weak in numbers, but strong in charity, are worthy of all praise.

Your committee hope that the success of the past year will not induce the parishes to relax their efforts, but that the continued difficulty under which the country suffers, may induce them to continue, with renewed zeal, their noble efforts in the Missionary cause.

The committee therefore recommend to the Board the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the Board approve of the proceedings of the Committee for Foreign Missions, as detailed in their Third Annual Report, and earnestly recommend this Department of Missionary operations to the continued patronage, liberality and prayers of the Church.

Resolved, that the said Report be referred to the Foreign Committee, to be published with the proceedings of the Board.

ALEXANDER V. GRISWOLD.
BENJAMIN DORR.
JOHN S. STONE.
PHILIP H. NICKLIN.
JOSEPH LOVELL.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Hawks,

The resolutions connected with the above report were adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Jarvis submitted the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Newton,

Was ordered to be laid on the table until the next meeting of the Board :

Resolved, That a Committee of —— members be appointed

to consider whether any, and if any what, regulations are expedient, with regard to Missionary operations in countries already under Foreign Episcopal jurisdiction, and to report thereon at the next meeting of this Board.

The committee to whom was referred the communication of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, Missionary Bishop, dated 7th June, 1838, reported :

That they have endeavored to give to that interesting and important document, the respectful consideration which it so justly demands. The cordial thanks of the Board of Missions are due to the Missionary Bishop for the long and arduous journey which he has voluntarily made to the south-western region of our country. The beneficial influence of this visitation has already been, it is believed, extensively experienced, and doubtless will be felt in the future increase of religion, under the divine blessing, in that desitute region which calls so loudly and solemnly for the prayers, the means and the exertions of Churchmen.

There are many weighty matters suggested by Bishop Kemper's communication—matters however, which come more appropriately under the consideration of the Committee for Domestic Missions, appointed by this Board; and, although these have been, by that Committee, in their report for this year, presented in their true light, still your Committee would take occasion to urge upon the Board the importance of giving increased prominence to the West and South-West, as objects demanding from the Church, especial efforts. Your committee believe that in the progress of our Church, her pioneers must be from the highest order of the ministry; and that complete success will never crown her efforts until she returns to this primitive and apostolic practice. The appointment of a Missionary Bishop for the south-western states and territories, is a measure which the Church, by her General Convention has already sanctioned. This measure, in the opinion of your Committee, ought not to be longer delayed; and, should one be appointed, they cannot doubt that the immediate effect of his labors, under the blessing of Almighty God, would be not only to extend more rapidly to those neglected regions, a knowledge of the Saviour and his Church; but also more than repay into the treasury of the Board the increased expense thereby incurred.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Board be given, through the Secretary, to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, for his indefatigable and successful labors, not only in the states under his immediate ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but also, in his recent visitation to the south-western states and territories.

Resolved, That the House of Bishops be respectfully requested, at the next General Convention, to nominate, and the house

of clerical and lay deputies, to elect a Missionary Bishop for the south-western states and territories, not organized as dioceses, and, at present, destitute of Episcopal supervision.

WILLIAM RICHMOND.

S. H. HUNTINGTON.

JOSEPH LOVELL.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Carder,

The resolutions contained in the above report were adopted.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Johns,

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed, to collect and report such information as they may deem calculated to promote the success of our Missionary operations in Foreign countries under Episcopal jurisdiction.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops Brownell and Doane, and the Rev. Drs. Jarvis, Hawks and Johns were appointed the committee.

The committee to whom was referred the Report of the Committee for Domestic Missions, reported :

That they have examined the same, and, highly approving of it, would recommend its publication by the Board of Missions. The committee desire to express their satisfaction with the very full and interesting statistical documents which accompany the Report.

The committee take occasion to express peculiar satisfaction with the course pursued, since the last meeting of the Board, in relation to Missions among the Indian tribes. They would earnestly recommend increased attention to the spiritual welfare of these interesting people, and would express the conviction, that the more simple and domestic the means employed shall be—the more completely the Missionaries shall identify themselves with the people whom they seek to instruct and save—the greater will be the success which, under God, will wait upon their ministrations.

G. W. DOANE.

SAMUEL FARMAR JARVIS.

STEPHEN H. TYNG.

P. G. STUYVESANT.

G. M. WHARTON.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Carder, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Domestic Committee be referred to that body for publication, with the proceedings of this Board.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, as chairman of the committee to whom was referred the communication of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chase, presented a report : whereupon,

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, it was

Resolved, That the communication of the Rt. Rev. Bishop

Chase, and the report thereon, be referred to the next meeting of this Board.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Carder, it was

Resolved, That at the next meeting of this Board, a public Missionary meeting be held on the evening of the second day of the session, and that the Domestic Committee be requested to make arrangements for the same.

On motion of Mr. Nicklin, it was

Resolved, That on all public occasions of the meetings of this Board, there be collections in aid of its funds.

The Board then united in singing the 103d hymn, and in prayer offered, at the request of the President, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, and adjourned to meet in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, on the second day of the session of the General Convention in September next.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Committee for Domestic Missions, in offering their Third Annual Report to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, find cause for renewed expressions of devout thankfulness to Almighty God for the mercies with which he has distinguished them, and for the blessings with which he has crowned the labors of the year. The Committee are not called upon to record any inroad by death among their own number, or among the Missionaries in their employment. A season of much pecuniary distress throughout the land, has brought with it no serious embarrassment in their financial arrangements; and the apprehensions, which, for a large portion of the year, seemed to cripple the operations of the Committee, and to fill the minds of some with dismay, are giving place to a more entire reliance on the Spirit of God, who graciously opens the hearts, and excites the prayers of his people, in carrying forward the work.

In view of the extensive field before them, and of the wants to which they are called to minister, the Committee have indeed had to mourn over their inability to go forward and much enlarge their operations; but they are thankful that these have not been directly curtailed. No Missionary has been recalled. No proper draft for salary has been dishonored.

FUNDS.

At the last meeting of the Board the Committee reported \$7,658 89 in their treasury, towards meeting the obligations of the 1st of July then ensuing. Contributions have since been made to the funds for Domestic Missions as follows, to wit:

By		No. of Churches contributing.	Whole No. of Churches.*
New-York,	\$9,011 86	83	232
South Carolina,	3,985 48	20	37
Pennsylvania,	2,516 31	36	95
Virginia,	1,756 07	37	65
Massachusetts,	1,602 36	16	35
Maryland,	1,017 38	16	55
Connecticut,	784 38	21	88
Mississippi,	760 00	1	6
Alabama,	555 10	3	14
Rhode Island,	492 55	9	18
Ohio,	471 18	13	49
Tennessee,	457 00	2	15
Michigan,	340 00	3	15
New-Jersey,	324 28	19	34
Kentucky,	265 06	3	10
Georgia,	236 66	2	5
New-Hampshire,	211 62	4	7
Louisiana,	200 00	1	3
Missouri,	159 51	1	5
Illinois,	110 50	4	11
Maine,	66 60	2	5
North Carolina,	64 50	2	5
Vermont,	61 50	4	15
Indiana,	60 92	3	10
Delaware,	46 50	1	14
Indian Territory,	10 00		
Wisconsin “	4 37		5
Canada,	4 00		
	<u>\$25,655 60</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>865</u>

The Committee have also received, for interest on bond, permanent fund and temporary loans,

979 75

Making the whole amount, placed at their disposal during the last twelve and a half months, from all sources,

\$26,545 35

Of this sum there remains in the hands of the Receiving Agents, not remitted on account of the state of the cur-

* There may be slight errors in this column. It is as accurate as it could be made from documents in the Domestic Office.

rency, but held subject to the
order of the Committee, 1,611 39

Making the amount received
by the Treasurer, as will also
appear from his report, \$24,933 98

The balance in hand on the
1st of June, 1837, 7,658 89
\$32,592 87

The payments since that date, 26,154 56

Balance this day in the
Treasurer's hands, \$6,438 31 6,438 31

Total amount of available
funds, \$8,049 68

The amount in hand is barely sufficient to meet the payments
which fall due on the first of July ensuing.

ACTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

After the adjournment of the Board at their last annual meet-
ing in Baltimore, the Committee again resumed the discharge of
their duties.

One of their first acts was, (in conformity with the sentiments
of the Board,) to sanction the plan of the Secretary and General
Agent, to devote his chief time to the duties of the Mission-
ary rooms, and to arrange his labors, out of the city, so as least
to interrupt the prompt and efficient discharge of the superior
duties in immediate connection with the Committee. They,
therefore, abolished the office of Local Secretary, which had
become vacant by the election of the incumbent to that of Secre-
tary and General Agent, and provided office assistance by the
employment of a suitable clerk.

The Committee also advised an extensive correspondence
relative to the condition and wants of the Department, which,
it is believed, had a good effect in relieving them from appre-
hended embarrassment. It is not strange that the condition of
the country, and the circumstances in which the Committee
were then placed, should have tended to create forebodings of
an unpleasant kind. The working of the new organization had
hitherto been in the palmy day of prosperity. The impulse of
the first moving force would necessarily subside. Now the
time had come which was to try the faith of the Church, and
test the genuineness of that spirit which had thus far borne her
along.

So situated, the Committee deemed it the part of wisdom to
learn from the Church herself, whether the few Domestic Mis-

sions she had undertaken should be sustained. All applications for Missionary appointments were suffered to lie on their table. An appeal by a circular letter was sent forth to the Church. The efforts of the Secretary, by correspondence and personal visits, were not spared. By the kind Providence of God, the response of the Church, if not sufficient to remove all apprehension, encouraged the Committee to proceed. The appointments of the Missionaries already in the field, were renewed, though in many cases with diminished salaries. A few additional Missionaries were also immediately appointed.

The number under appointment at the adjournment of the Board, was fifty four. Since that period, twenty-seven have been employed, and the resignations of twenty-three have been accepted, making the number now fifty-eight. The number of places reported to the Board as Missionary stations was eighty-eight. There have been added during the year, twenty-eight; and seventeen have been discontinued; making the present number ninety-nine. The Committee could have added many other places to the list, equally inviting, equally needing their fostering care; but the prospect of being unable to supply them with the ministrations of the pastor, have rendered it useless.

In order to secure more prompt and ready communication of the Missionaries with the Committee, the instructions to them were, in the early part of the year, reviewed and amended. The Committee have acted upon the principle that, in order to make a wise and judicious distribution of the moneys entrusted to them, among the recipients extended over so great a field, they must be kept informed at all times *where* the Missionaries are and *what* they are doing. Without such information they could make no equitable disposal of the Missionary funds. In general, this information, in all its items, has been promptly and cheerfully rendered.

The appointment of the preacher before the Board, at the meeting during the session of the General Convention this year, devolving upon this Committee by the regulations of the Board, they have appointed the Rt. Rev. Dr. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee, the preacher, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, Missionary Bishop for Indiana and Missouri, his substitute. Bishop Otey has kindly consented to officiate. The Committee have not yet heard from Bishop Kemper on the subject.

In concluding this summary of their acts, the Committee have pleasure in recording, that, in the month of March, they united with their brethren of the Foreign Committee, in sending forth a joint statement and appeal relative to the Missions of the Church. This and other concurrent acts have afforded pleasing opportunities for the display of those respectful and brotherly feelings, which the two Committees entertain towards each other.

ACTS OF THE SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.

The labors of the Secretary and General Agent have been devoted to the duties of the Missionary office in New-York more exclusively than in the two former years. The increasing correspondence of the Committee, the personal attention to be given to the details of their business, and the management of the Domestic Department of the Spirit of Missions, seemed to make it necessary that this officer should be more stationary than at first. He, therefore, submitted a plan, early in the year, (and has since acted upon it,) by which he has been enabled to be the chief part of his time at the post of duty in the city of New-York, and yet direct considerable attention to the increase of the pecuniary means of the Department. He has thus, in pursuance of that plan, besides officiating and making collections in the city, taken several journeys, and visited a large number of churches, for the purpose of giving information respecting this Department of Missionary labor, of exciting a greater interest in the work, and of increasing the amount of funds. Many of these journeys have been so arranged as to require his absence from the Missionary Rooms but one or two days at a time; a few of them one or two weeks; and one, four weeks. He has thus presented the subject of our Missionary operations in the states or dioceses of Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, to 85 parishes; and collected, in various ways, about \$6,000. In doing so, he has officiated 39 Sundays of the year, and has travelled 5,500 miles; and the whole time of his absence from New-York has been about three months. Through the mercy of his heavenly Father, he has been exempt from sickness, and protected in his journeys; and has thus been able to give his whole time and attention to the duties required of him.

The Committee pass to a general view of their operations.

I. INDIAN MISSIONS.

Mission School, Green Bay, W. T.

The Rev. D. E. Brown, Superintendent; Mrs. Brown, Miss Senah Crawford, Miss Susan Crawford, Mr. E. Sherwood, Assistants.

The number of pupils in this school is, at present, thirty-two. The religious character of some of them is such as to cheer the hearts of the friends of Missions. Two of these Indian youths, at the request of the superintendent, were confirmed by the Bishop of Michigan, when he was in Wisconsin last year. These were Louisa Powell and Mary Fletcher. Their conduct has been such as becomes the profession then made, and the Committee look forward, in humble confidence, to the period when God will render them useful to their race, in a different sphere of duty. Another of the pupils, Joanna Blanchard, has also given interesting proofs of early piety, calling forth the special notice of the Superintendent.

The Committee, in their last report, presented the reasons which influenced them in determining upon a reduction of this establishment, with a view to its early discontinuance. However painful it may be, to be compelled, by circumstances over which they have no control, to relinquish an enterprise that has so deeply engaged the attention, enlisted the sympathies, and called forth the prayers and the benefactions of the Church—it would, in the opinion of the Committee, be unwise to continue it longer than present engagements render necessary. They have therefore, instructed the Secretary and General Agent to proceed to Green Bay, soon after the adjournment of the Board, and take such steps, under advisement of the Committee, as may be necessary to hasten the close of the establishment. In this duty one of the lay members of the Committee is associated with him, in equal powers, who will act if he can make it convenient to be at Green Bay at the same time.

Anticipating for two years past the necessity of the measures here reported, the Committee have desired to provide for the disposal of the property of the Institution, in such a manner as to promote the general interests of the Church. They have, accordingly, encouraged the inhabitants of Green Bay to procure the charter of a literary institution (lately granted) to be located in that place; under the expectation that a sale or transfer of the buildings, and of the right which the Church has in the lands there occupied, could be made to the new Institution, in such a manner as would be consistent with an equitable regard to the origin of the property, and, at the same time advance the cause of Missions in the Church.*

The Committee desire not to be understood as casting any reflection upon the wisdom of those who projected and established the school at Green Bay. When that spot was sought, fifteen years ago, as a suitable place on which to set up the light of Gospel truth, and thence diffuse its rays among the heathen tribes around, none could have anticipated what has since transpired. The institution is indeed no longer, to the Indians of the North-West, what it was intended to be, and, in execution of the benevolent design of its origin, it must be made to follow them in their wanderings.

The Committee desire to bear their testimony to the faithfulness, with which the institution has been managed by its present as well as former superintendent.

ONEIDAS—DUCK CREEK, W. T.

The Rev. Solomon Davis, Missionary. Mrs. Davis, Mr. S. B. Sherwood, Miss S. A. Williams, Assistants.

* A full statement of all the proceedings of the Committee, on this subject, with copies of all official correspondence in relation to it, was appended to the Report, for the satisfaction of the Board. This statement, on account of its length, and because it is not a matter of general interest, is omitted in the publication.

The Mission among this tribe is in a highly prosperous condition. The question which has long agitated them, and retarded in some degree the efforts of the Missionary, has been settled by the solemn decision of the Government, permitting them to remain on the lands which have now become endeared to them as their homes. In the last Report, the Board were informed of the liberal grants of money, made by the chiefs to establish and sustain the ministrations of the Gospel among them. The ability to make these grants was derived from the sale of lands, which they held in common with the Six Nations of New-York. But the treaty with the Six Nations, by which the sale was made, did not receive the ratification of the Senate of the United States; and the Oneidas were, for several months, under much uneasiness. The Missionary and a delegation of their chiefs visited the Committee, and appealed to them for aid and advice. Their case justly excited much interest. A lay-member of the Committee was appointed to proceed with them to Washington, and aid them in their endeavors to procure, from the General Government, a recognition of their rights, and a pledge of future security. All which they asked has been granted by Government. Their homes are not to be disturbed—they are encouraged to anticipate that the full rights of citizenship will, in a few years, be conferred upon them. They are enabled to carry out more fully, their designs for securing the permanent privileges of the Gospel among them. Of moneys, received for some of their lands, four thousand dollars will be expended in the erection of a church and parsonage.

Desirous of affording, to these people, readier means of advancement in education and civilization, the Committee have recently appointed a female teacher, who will devote her time exclusively to the girls of the tribe. As a teacher for the boys was provided last year, there will now be two schools, under the superintendence of the Missionary, the expenses of which are to be partly defrayed by the chiefs.

The Committee have especial cause of thankfulness to God in the spiritual condition of these people. They number 600 souls, 450 of whom are under the immediate care of the Missionary; and, of these, eighty are communicants, who adorn their profession by a consistent life.

WESTERN INDIANS; NEOSHO, OR INDIAN TERRITORY.

The field of Missionary operations, presented in the new territory west of the states of Missouri and Arkansas, has recently engaged much of the Committee's attention. Within a district of 200 miles by 600 in extent, our General Government is congregating the remnants of 28 tribes, in number about 130,000; to whom it undertakes to secure the exclusive possession of the country, to give to it, under suitable checks, a representative government derived from the tribes, to establish civil institutions, and aid in benevolent efforts for the civilization and moral improvement of the race. In the prospect that these people will abide in their new country, it is evident that facilities are afforded

which this church ought early to embrace, for preaching the Saviour to them.

Besides the general obligation, there is also a peculiar one arising from the condition of one of the tribes. A band of Senecas and Shawnees, in number about 500, subsisting upon the cultivation of the soil, dwelling in neat hewn log cabins, having mechanics and artisans of their own nation, and thus exhibiting many proofs of advancement in civilization, are found there who have our own Liturgy and a portion of the New-Testament, in their native tongue, and bear the name of Episcopalians. Seventy years since, when they dwelt in the valley of the Mohawk, Christ, the Saviour, was first preached to them, by Missionaries of the Venerable Society (in the Church of England) for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The Scriptures and the Liturgy, with which they were furnished, have been cherished in their wanderings. Until recently, they have regularly assembled for divine worship, in which one of their chiefs officiated as lay-reader; there are fifty who call themselves members of the Episcopal Church.

As soon as these facts became known to the Committee, they communicated them to Bishop Kemper, and requested him, if possible, to visit the Senecas the present year.

They have also appointed a clergyman, of peculiar fitness for the office, to reside temporally as Missionary and Chaplain at Fort Leavenworth, and thus gather information and prepare the way for undertaking a Mission in the territory; and have communicated to Government their willingness to co-operate with it, in benevolent efforts to improve the condition of the Indians, there collected. The clergyman alluded to, has not yet decided upon accepting the appointment. In the mean time, the Committee learn from Bishop Kemper, that, by a happy coincidence, he has been pursuing the same inquiries, and was about to recommend the measures which the Committee have adopted. He regards Fort Leavenworth as the point from which our Missionary operations for the territory should emanate. The Military Commandant has assured him that every facility, in his power, shall be given in accomplishing so benevolent a purpose. The Bishop himself will visit the territory at the earliest period, and will accompany and locate the Missionaries who may be appointed.

II. NORTHERN MISSIONS.

III. SOUTHERN MISSIONS.

[For want of room we are compelled to omit all under these heads, except the following paragraphs at the close.

Most of the information laid before the Board, in this part of the Report, has already been given to our readers, in the correspondence of the Missionaries.]

Were the Committee to call the attention of the Board to the peculiar claims of the South-West upon the Church, for early Missionary exertion, they would here reiterate and reaffirm all

the strong language of their two former Reports on this subject. They cannot, indeed, dwell upon the spiritual condition of all that country, without the most powerful emotions. God in his mercy grant, that the hearts of many laborers may be turned towards this field, and that its waste places may be cultivated!

The Committee have now passed in review before the Board, a sketch of the ground they have occupied, and of the Missionary labor which has been expended upon it. Some items of statistical information have been thrown into a table, submitted to the Board with the Report.* From this table it will be seen, that the number of communicants reported at 44 stations is 790; of whom 287, at 35 stations, have been added during the year; that the number of baptisms at 41 stations has been 358; and of confirmations at 17 stations 170. Sunday schools are reported at 26 stations; and the number of children in 20 schools is 667. The religious education of the young lambs of the flock, as an important part of every effort to establish congregations of christian people, is not, the Committee are happy to believe, neglected by the Domestic Missionary.

RETROSPECT OF THE LAST THREE YEARS.

It may be proper, before leaving this general view of the past, to extend the observation over the whole period, which has elapsed since the organization of the Committee.

At that time the Department had, in 10 states and territories, 39 stations and 26 Missionaries. The Committee have since adopted 84 stations, in 17 states and territories; and have appointed 77 Missionaries, making the whole number under appointment, since the last General Convention, 103. Of these, 45 have resigned, because their parishes have become unable to support them, or for some other reason; or have retired from the field; or, as in two or three cases, have declined the appointment. The whole number of stations, then, and since, recognised as such, being 123, of these 24 have no longer any connexion with the Committee. Of this latter number, 16 have become able to sustain the ministrations of the Gospel, without aid from abroad; and the remaining 8 have either been taken under the local Missionary authorities, or relinquished for the present. Also, of the places thus aided by the Committee, 17 have this year contributed to the funds for Domestic, and 5 to the funds for Foreign Missions. A more particular statement on this whole subject is appended.* In no spirit of boasting, but in humble thankfulness to God, that he has condescended to use them as his instruments in this blessed work, do the Committee allude, at all, to these results of the past. That much and lasting good has been done, is plain to every eye. For this, in the fulness of their hearts, they say, "*not unto us, O Lord, not unto us; but unto thy name, give glory, for thy mercy, and for thy truth's sake.*"

* Published with the Proceedings of the Board.

SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

This Missionary paper of the Board, conducted by the Secretaries, under the direction of the Committees, has been a useful and indispensable instrument, in carrying forward the Missionary work to these beneficent results. The Committee feel, and desire that the Board, and the whole Church should feel, the importance of circulating this paper in every parish, and placing it in the hands of every member of the Church. It is of very great value, as a means of exciting and keeping alive a Missionary spirit. They are happy to state that, should the dues, for the present year, be punctually paid, it is not likely, hereafter, to be a tax upon the Missionary funds.

FUTURE LABORS.

The limit, to which the Church has already carried her Domestic Missions, affords no index of the extent of this field. On this subject it is so usual to speak in general and indefinite terms, that the Committee think they may be pardoned, if they occupy the attention of the Board, by descending, a moment, into particulars.

The Committee take the estimates of the population, now, and at different periods, for the last fifty years; and assuming that this population will be subject to the same laws, for the next few years, they estimate, that our own country will, in the year 1860, (only twenty-two years hence,) contain no less than 32,000,000 of inhabitants. This is no chimerical, random statement. It results from admitted premises. Now, there will exist an imperative obligation to provide, that these thirty-two millions shall be supplied with the ministrations of the living teacher, and that the privileges and ordinances of the Gospel be made accessible to all. Let it be supposed, however, that the present effort of this Church should be, to provide, that one-fifth of the population may be supplied, by it, with pastoral supervision and teaching. Then, allowing that one man can take the oversight of 1,000 souls, the number of clergymen of this Church, which will be needed twenty-two years hence, is 6,400. Indeed, for this partial supply—that is, for providing that there shall be enough ministers of this Church for one fifth of our own countrymen, in the proportion of one to a thousand—there ought to be, at this hour, in these ranks, 3,300, instead of 1,000 clergymen.

Next, take the case of that portion of the country, to which the labors of the Domestic Committee are more especially, at this time, directed—the valley of the Mississippi. Its population is now nearly 7,000,000; and to provide for their pastoral care, partially, in the proportion above mentioned, 1,400 clergymen of this Church are, at present, needed. But the actual number, instead of being 1,400, is only 130. The data, on which to estimate the population of the valley of the Mississippi, at a given future period, are not so certain and fixed, as in reference to the whole country. But the Committee, it is probable, rather fall short of, than exceed, the true number, in estimating the popu-

lation of that region, in 1860, at 18,000,000. For the partial supply of this number, as above supposed, there should, at that time, be 3,600 pastors, where now this Church has 130. There is still an important consideration overlooked in this estimate. In the sparseness of population in the West and South-West, owing to the extent of country over which the people are spread, no one man can, ordinarily, minister, as the faithful shepherd of so many as one thousand souls. Often, he will toil for years, without having, under his direct pastoral influence, one half of that number. If, therefore, this element be brought into the calculation, the result will show, that nearly twice as large a number of clergymen is needed, as is here stated.

And WHEN are they needed? Surely, while society is just emerging from its original elements, and the principles of the social compact are assuming an abiding form. This is emphatically the time to labor, that the Gospel may be diffused throughout this land—that the spirit of Christianity may extend itself through all the ramifications of society, and its mild and gentle sway be felt; its saving power be known.

It is by such details as the foregoing, that the magnitude of that work may be, in some degree, conceived, which lies at our doors, and invokes the energies of this Church to its performance while the day lasts. Our brethren, all around us, are passing away into eternity, without the knowledge of Christ. Religious errors of the most alarming kind are rife in the land. Infidelity, with a bold front, opposes itself to the progress of Divine Truth, and sets at defiance the Word and the power of God!

It thus becomes a serious inquiry with every member of the Church, and especially with her constituted Missionary representatives, how shall this immense work be carried on? What measure of energy will the Church bring to it? What portion of her means will she devote to it? To what extent shall daily, fervent, faithful, effectual prayer be offered by all her children, that God would bless and sanctify the efforts, now in progress, for the complete strengthening and establishing of his kingdom in this nation? What shall be done to encourage and animate those who shall look to the Christian ministry, and desire to enter its ranks? How shall these ranks be supplied, in any degree, in proportion to the need of the men? From a tabular statement of the number of the clergy at different periods, hereto appended,* it appears, that their increase, since the establishment of our General and Diocesan Theological Seminaries, has been in a greater ratio, than that of the population of the country. Still, unless these avenues to the Christian ministry are better filled—unless the pious young men of the Church, in far greater numbers, shall give themselves to this work, and resolve to live and suffer for Christ and the souls of their fellow men, our land can never be half supplied with Christian pastors.

The immediate duties of the Committee will lead them to seek

* Published with the Proceedings of the Board.

for suitable men to fill, at least, a few of the many places of more pressing emergency. They hope that the Spirit of God will so move the hearts of those now in the ministry, or about to receive holy orders, that, at least, thirty additional laborers may enter the Domestic field, the coming Missionary year; and that *there will be no lack in sustaining the work.*

MEANS AND MEASURES.

The chief reliance of the Committee, is, under God, upon the parochial clergy, for the means necessary to carry forward this work. The love of Christ constrains them; they are agents for Jesus' sake. Official and personal accountability calls upon them to lead the people of their cure to a right judgment and to right action, on this important practical duty. The Committee are happy to state that the joint circular, addressed to the parochial clergy in March last, appears to have been well received, and to be producing a good effect. The replies which have been made to it, give encouragement to hope that the number of parishes, aiding the Missionary enterprise, will be greater, the coming year, than heretofore. Appended to this report is a list* of all those parishes which have aided the Domestic Committee during the year now closed. There is also annexed to this report, a table, showing the sources from which the Missionary funds, in both Departments, have been derived for the last six years. By inspecting these documents, it will be seen that, although not much more than one third of the parishes (if the whole number be, as the Committee suppose, nearly 900) have aided either branch of this general institution of the Church, there has been a gradual increase, from year to year, in the number contributing. These numbers stand, in successive years, as follows:

The year ending June 15, 1833,	145
“ “ 1834,	205
“ “ 1835,	200
“ “ 1836,	270
“ “ 1837,	330
“ “ 1838,	365

The gross receipts, in the several years, will be found to be as follows:

The year ending June 15, 1833,	\$19,962 59
“ “ 1834,	23,620 62
“ “ 1835,	25,528 33
“ “ 1836,	54,879 81†
“ “ 1837,	50,483 74‡
“ “ 1838,	51,448 38

* Published with the Proceedings of the Board.

† In this is included \$6,500 from societies not of this Church.

‡ In this is included \$2,500 from the same institutions.

According to these statements, the income for the three years, ending June 15, 1835, was \$69,111 54 ; and for the three years, ending June 15, 1838, \$156,411 93; or, adding \$10,000, received by the Domestic Committee, the interest of which only is available, (there being included in the tabular statements \$9,000, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Committee, by societies not of this Church,) the gross amount of receipts for the last three years is \$166,411 93.

The period which elapsed between the General Convention of 1832 and that of 1835, was two years and ten months. The gross receipts for that time, as reported, amounted to \$72,717 13. The interval which has now elapsed, since the General Convention of 1835, is, also, two years and ten months. In this time, the receipts, including the above mentioned \$10,000, and, also, the above mentioned \$9,000, have been \$162,893 56.*

The beneficial working of the present organization is thus seen. The Missionary treasury has more than doubled. The sphere of Missionary operations, has been enlarged more than two fold. Pastors, one after another, are leading their people to the work ; and no one, who has put his hand to the plough, will look back. The simultaneous and universal adoption of the existing organization, could not have been reasonably expected. Its wisdom and fitness have commended it to the reflection and calm judgment of the Church. But its entire and full adoption will, necessarily, be the work of time. Abundant evidence of its practical efficiency is afforded, in the statistical information here submitted to the Board.

In looking forward to the labors of the coming year, the Committee have to express the hope, that no single parish, which has aided them, the last year, will diminish aught of its contributions—on the other hand, that, with the reviving prospects of the country, there will, in each case, be a great increase—and very many who have yet taken no part in this work, will, for the love of Christ, and the good of souls, no longer be inactive.

* The Amount received by the late Treasurer, from August 19 to November 25, 1835, as reported to the Board of Missions in June, 1836, is	\$5,595, 03
The Amount reported to the Board by the Domestic Treasurer, in June, 1836, 1837 and 1838, is	66,380 28
The Amount reported to the Board by the Foreign Treasurer, in June, 1836, 1837 and 1838, (the \$9,000 mentioned above being a part,) is	80,255 05
To these, add, (the interest of which, only, is available for Domestic Missions,)	10,000 00
Add, also, received by the Foreign Treasurer, between the 1st and 15th, of June, 1838, and not included in his report, which bears date May 31, 1838,	663 50

Total receipts between August 19, 1835, and June 15, 1838, being two years and ten months,	\$162, 893 86
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The Committee ask that \$40,000 may be raised for Domestic Missions the next year. The expenses, for the two years past, have been greater than the receipts. The amount, now at the disposal of the Committee, is nearly all needed to discharge the obligations of the 1st of July. It is only, then, by largely increasing the income of the Department, that the Church can hope to secure an additional number of effective Missionaries, for the extensive field now white unto the harvest. Nor is it difficult to accomplish what is here asked. Let the 300 parishes which have this year together contributed \$26,500 to the Domestic treasury, do the same the next, increasing that sum as God is now giving them ability; let the many, who have ability, but have not used it, in the advancement of Domestic Missions, now act, and the object will be accomplished. The corps of Domestic Missionaries will be greatly increased.

ABSTRACT OF THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

FUNDS.

The year ending on the 31st May has brought into the Treasury \$27,193 98, which is \$1,182 19 more than the receipts of the previous year. The receipts have been from the several dioceses, as compared with the previous year, thus :

	Supposed No. of Churches.	Churches contributing.		Amount.	
		1837.	1838.	1837.	1838.
Maine,	5	2	1	62 50	20 10
Vermont,	15	1	5	80	80 06
New-Hampshire,	7	1	1	16 93	20 00
Massachusetts,	35	11	12	1,716 55	938 18
Rhode Island,	18	7	10	398 90	623 35
Connecticut,	88	19	26	1,278 29	1,032 84
New-York,	232	28	46	4,781 31	6,110 05
New-Jersey,	34	11	15	372 00	260 18
Pennsylvania,	95	19	30	4,026 86	4,771 51
Delaware,	14		1		68 83
Maryland,	} 55	40	12	3,651 55	2,059 19
D. of Columbia,					
Virginia,	65	42	36	3,583 92	3,533 48
N. Carolina,	17	1	1	30 31	77 06
S. Carolina,	37	23	21	3,737 16	6,079 63
Georgia,	5	2	1	495 61	132 72
Ohio,	49	14	13	491 11	220 50
Illinois,	11		1	27 00	20 00
Missouri,	5			5 00	5 00
Kentucky,	10		1	25 00	258 92
Louisiana,	3			209 00	
Florida,				55 00	
Michigan,	15		1		22 00
Mississippi,	6				10 00

EXPENDITURES.

These amount to \$32,916 40, and have exceeded the receipts by \$5,722 42. The balance on the 1st of June last year has therefore been reduced to \$11,059 81, the amount now in hand. It

should not, however, be forgotten that in two years the expenditure has exceeded the income about \$10,000, and, without increased means, the Missions must eventually suffer.

By the Treasurer's account it will be seen that there have been paid or remitted during the year, for the Greek Mission, Athens, \$8,206 60, Syra, \$2,937 22, Crete, \$2,591 89; for that to Persia, \$1,777 78; to China, \$3,937 45; W. Africa, \$4,355 55; Bibles and Tracts, \$3,513 69; Exch. \$1,593 64; General Expenses, \$4,002 58.

MISSIONS.

Greek Mission.

As the influence of this Mission is extending even beyond Greece, and more than half the Missionary appropriations are there expended, the Committee are called upon for an expression of the general views, under which they have acted.

They presume that the Board do not regard this branch of their operations as wholly and directly Missionary in the ordinary sense of the word. But as education at these stations includes the most thorough Christian instruction, it must be regarded as within the province of Missions. While it would be far short of our duty to limit the efforts of the Church abroad, to the schools in Greece, it would, in the opinion of your Committee, be equally wrong to withdraw the fostering hand from so efficient a means of reviving pure, evangelical religion. The schools contain 1089 pupils—taught the Gospel in simplicity, and many preparing to become, in their turn, teachers. To attempt other means than those in use might be unjustifiable, and yet to abandon these, would be to turn away from an open door, unthankful for the blessings vouchsafed, and to abandon the only Mission as yet productive of much visible good. Far then from viewing the Greek Mission as merely upholding a system of common schools, they deem it preparatory to a purer faith and practice among the people. This cannot be fully appreciated by comparing it with a school system in a country, where the institutions of religion are also in distinct and healthy exercise. The Committee therefore are prepared to extend ample support to the Greek Mission, in the hope that each station shall be a powerful means of awakening an interest in Christian education, and leading the Greeks themselves to engage in the work, standing forth at the same time a faithful model for their future institutions.

It becomes then a question, whether it should be sought rapidly to extend the number of Missionary stations within the Greek Church. On the one hand, the desire among the people is unequivocally and strongly expressed, and the success hitherto attending the Mission schools has afforded every encouragement to proceed. But without attempting the philanthropic design of educating the entire youth of Greece, (never contemplated as the work of this Mission,) certain central points may be wisely and efficiently sustained. These, so far from awakening a jealousy of foreign interference, will rather, from their limited character, lead to self effort. In the language of one of your Missionaries,

it is of the utmost importance "to make the Greeks the agents of their own renovation." While, then, your Committee are desirous that several other stations may be gradually established within these borders, they are not so desirous rapidly to multiply them, or inordinately to enlarge any one station. They would rather set up lights in Greece, from which the whole land may hereafter kindle its own pure flames.

ATHENS.

December, 1830.

Rev. J. H. Hill, Mrs. F. M. Hill, Miss E. Mulligan, Miss F. Mulligan, Miss M. B. Baldwin, five male Greek teachers, eight female Greek teachers.

The labors of the Missionaries have been prosecuted in the schools at this station with uninterrupted success. The several departments embrace a list of 630 scholars. The Mission family alone comprises under one roof forty souls.

"We have," says Mr. Hill, "lived down all opposition. No one even dreams of opposing us. Even our enemies are at peace with us. Our schools in all the departments are as flourishing as they were during the past year. They cannot increase, for we have no accommodation for more. We have been under the necessity of refusing admission to more than one hundred, from the government schools during the past three weeks." In speaking of "the remarkable interest which the domestic institution of the Mission had excited over the country, beyond the borders of Greece," Mr. H. says, "applications are coming in from Constantinople, Moldavia, Asia Minor, &c., for us to take under our care the daughters of rich Greeks, and educate them as we think best. It is perfectly astonishing what an immense influence it gives us to have opened such a school.

"Under our roof the Gospel is daily read and taught and preached—the services of the Church are exhibited in their beautiful order, and not without making an impression on those engaging in them.

"Every Sunday afternoon, I have a congregation of about twenty, which is larger than that attending on the English service in the morning. At the afternoon service, (in Greek,) I explain to my attentive little congregation, a portion of the New Testament in course.

"When we look around and see what great things the Lord hath done for us, during the six years of active labor we have just completed, we cannot be too thankful. Nothing can exceed the anxiety of parents to place their children under our care. It has been difficult for us to get rid of the importunity with which places have been sought; and it seemed to us hard to decline using the means which Providence appears to us to have set on foot for effecting a most extensive good, gaining a mighty influence, and to be a preparatory step to a great spiritual reform."

The annual examination on the Greek Christmas is always an occasion of great interest to the parents and friends of the Mission. Speaking of the last occasion, Mr. H. observes, that, "by his own particular request, the Dean of the Faculty of Theology in the University of Otho, addressed the auditors in a truly pious

and spiritual manner. 300 copies of portions of the Scriptures were distributed as premiums. The word of God is our weapon; with regard to it we never disguise our sentiments, and we maintain before kings and princes, before gainsayers and lukewarm Christians, that it is the only means of man's moral and spiritual improvement. We feel and know that this powerful instrument, while it produces the most desirable of all changes upon the thoughts and intents of the heart, is equally efficient in enlightening the mind in regard to externals, upon which, in this country at least, too much of religion rests. We have already seen enough to strengthen our faith, and we believe the day is not far distant, when there will be an universal breaking up of the darkness that still exists, and that God will be worshipped in sincerity and truth, even as he is in our own pure Church. Could we but make the Church see, as they who are on the spot see the immense field that lies open before us, a Missionary College might now be established, the effect of which would be felt in a few years from one end of the land to the other."

The Committee attach much importance to the department where a charge is made for tuition. Commenced under the experience attained at Athens, its usefulness may be indefinitely extended, free from the difficulties attendant upon any injudicious or premature introduction of such a plan, and the personal interest of the Greeks may thus be secured for a school, supported in part by themselves. This department, though recently commenced, numbers 60 pupils, and the receipts from it, as well as from Government for its beneficiaries, are expended in the Mission.

Two who have been prepared as teachers, are reported to have left the school during the year; one to aid in establishing the Mission school at Crete, the other to take charge of the government school at the Piræus.

The expenses of the Athens Mission are still beyond the estimated amount. The Committee have been unwilling to embarrass its operations, and have therefore paid several drafts on the Treasurer which were unexpected. They believe that no more payments of this kind will be needed.

EXPENSES.	
Salaries of Missionary,	} . . . \$3,435 00
3 Assistants, 13 Native Teachers,	
Expenditures for Beneficiaries,	. . . 1,117 22
Other expenses of the Mission,	. . . 3,654 38
	<u>8,206 60</u>

NOTE. In compliance with a Resolution of the last meeting of the Board, the Committee have obtained from the Rev. Mr. Hill the following information relative to the premises occupied by the Mission.

1. The residence of the Mission family. This does not belong to the Mission, and nothing has been expended upon it from the Missionary funds. The annual rent paid is \$800.

2. The school premises. The lot belongs to the D. & F. M. Society, subject to an annual ground rent of \$50. This, Mr. Hill thinks, might be bought up for about \$600. The building thereon has been erected at the expense of the Mission, costing to the present time about \$7,700.

3. A lot costing in 1831, \$125. This was taken by Government for the new palace in 1836, and Mr. Hill expects soon to adjust and receive the value.

2. SYRA.

October, 1832.

Rev. J. J. Robertson, D. D., Mrs. J. Robertson, Mr. C. R. Lincoln, printer, Mrs. Lincoln, one male, three female Greek teachers.

This station comprises two departments, the Press and the School.

The Press. Under the immediate charge of Mr. Lincoln, the press has, during the year, continued in active operation. 1,711,400 pages have been issued, principally in bound volumes. The interruptions during 1836 having prevented the employment of the press, beyond the temporary aid given to Mr. Leeves, no return has been made for that year.

The School, which was not commenced at this station until 1835 had at the beginning of 1837 about thirty scholars; the number has now increased to 220, all females, and, says Dr. Robertson, "we can hardly exclude others pressing for entrance."

On mature deliberation, full provision has been made for the continuance of the press through the present year, with the distinct understanding that its operations are then to close at Syra, and your Committee are not prepared to recommend the renewal elsewhere. Acting under the Resolution of the Board at their last meeting, and for reasons then assigned, the Committee, since arriving at this conclusion, have communicated freely with Dr. Robertson, in preparation for the expected change.

The question has occurred, whether efforts should be made to enlarge the school and render it permanent at Syra, or the removal of the Mission be effected before this department so

NOTE.—The issues have been as follows:

1833,	1,883 400
1834,	1,607 300
1835,	1,891 300
1836, }	1,711 400
1837, }	
	6,493 400

	pages.	copies.	whole amount of pp.
1837. Bambas' Grammar, 12mo.	279	850	235 150
Harmony of the Gospels, 8vo.	428	3000	384 000
Chrysostom on the Priesthood, 8vo.	115	750	86 250
Job, according to the LXX., 8vo.	48	1500	72 000
Scripture Characters, viz:			
Moses, 12mo.	139	2000	278 000
Joshua, "	60	2000	120 000
Pharaoh, "	60	2000	120 000
Have you need of a Friend, 12mo.	6	2500	15 000
The Orphan,	24	2500	60 000
Dialogue with a Young Traveller, 12mo.	18	2500	45 000
Letters, 12mo.	24	2500	60 000
Cross of Christ, 12mo.	22	2500	55 000
Bambas' Horne on Inspiration of the			
Scriptures, &c., 12mo.	72	2500	180 000
	Total pages,		1,711 400

recently commenced, has become established in its present location.

It will be remembered that a school was not originally any part of the Syra Mission. The press demanded facilities for communication with other parts of the Mediterranean, and this island offered such facilities. One consideration, your Committee frankly confess, leads them now to favor the removal. The large school of the Church Missionary Society, one of the earliest Mission schools in Greece, and to which our Mission at Athens was indebted for its first teachers, has numbered from 400 to 600 pupils, having now nearly the latter number. Recently another Missionary has joined Mr. Hildner, and other teachers are being added from England. At the same time it is understood that the labors of that Society, in Greece proper, are to be much concentrated at Syra.

While the Committee cannot suppose that pre-occupancy by one Missionary Society, should of itself prevent the labors of another, they grant that circumstances may often render the yielding to such pre-occupancy expedient and just. Such circumstances they believe exist in the present instance, and Dr. Robertson has been requested to furnish all the information in his power, in reference to the question of a possible removal. He has by an undesigned coincidence visited Constantinople for this purpose, and has strongly recommended that two Missionaries be sent at once to the 200,000 Greeks of that city destitute of any Mission addressed specially to them. Difficulties, he states, may for some time attend such an effort. Experience will be required. It may be inexpedient to attempt there the press, or even a school, but still he urges the measure without delay, and states subsequently, that if the Mission is to be transferred to another spot, he knows of no other to which he could well remove his family.

The expectation that domestic arrangements consequent upon the decease of his father, may cause an early visit of Dr. Robertson to this country, has prevented as yet any further steps in regard to this station.

EXPENSES.

For salaries of the Missionary and teachers, and other expenses of this station, exclusive of expenditure on account of the American Tract Society,	\$2,937 22
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3. CRETE.

March, 1837.

Rev. George Benton, Mrs. C. Benton, one male Greek teacher, one female Greek teacher.

This island, being under the government of the Pacha of Egypt, and therefore less exposed to the opposition made to Missions elsewhere in the dominions of the Sultan, seemed open to the operations of our Church, and Mr. Benton reached Canée the 12th of March, 1837.

The desire among the people generally for the establishment of the school was strongly expressed. No instruction in modern

Greek was permitted, and in a population comprising 1,500 children of an age to attend school, there were to be found only a small school for ancient Greek, (relinquished when the Mission commenced,) and two or three small schools for the partial instruction of a few Turkish and Jewish children. Not an entire copy of the Old and New Testaments was to be found at Canée. The portions of the Bible used in the lessons of the Greek Church being separately printed, were only to be obtained at a high price.

The Greek consul resident at Crete, had thus written to Mr. Hill, "I am bound to express to you my great satisfaction at learning the noble and philanthropic design you have communicated to me. This place feels every day the want of such an establishment. The rumor of it spreads through the town, and has filled with joy the hearts of all the Greek merchants."

"When we walk the streets," says Mr. Benton on arriving at Crete, "we hear the children whisper, 'the new teacher.' Many of the first Greek families have called to bid us welcome:—the Bishop of Canée quietly heard our object, what we could teach, &c., and then, (with much emphasis,) said, 'you are welcome.'"

Opposition was subsequently made by the ecclesiastical authorities of Crete, under the patriarchal edict, but the desires of the people prevailed, and the assent of government being obtained, the school was opened on the 11th of September, when 50 pupils were at once collected. That number has in seven months increased to 239, "all of whom," says Mr. B., "are instructed under our daily and almost hourly supervision, in our own house."

"It is impossible for me," continues your Missionary, "to describe the trouble, anxieties and cares I have experienced. I have realized deeply the responsibility that rested upon me, and fervently have I prayed the Great Head of the Church, so to order all my conduct that all things might redound to his glory. I had surveyed this portion of his vineyard, and seen the intellectual, moral, and religious destitution of the people."

In the several departments of the school are now the children of Turks, Jews, Greek residents, and Greek subjects or Rayahs. The latter class having been more immediately forbidden, were but sparingly admitted, and only on the most pressing solicitation of the parents. "I have taken into school," observes Mr. B., "the son of a Greek priest, who is a Rayah, because I could not withstand his entreaties." All collision with the authorities of the Greek Church has been avoided, and some of the most opposed have become avowedly favorable.

The Missionary holds service every Sunday morning in his own house to a small congregation.

Mr. B. recently writes, "as our house is now very much crowded, I am only waiting to find a convenient place for the boys in order to make a division of them, and devote the whole of our spare room to the infant and female departments. We shall then be able to extend the benefits of the Mission to double our pre-

sent number. In the spring I intend to open a distinct infant school, if providence permit."

At the expiration of four months, a public examination was held on the Greek Christmas. "The room, hall and doors were crowded with the parents of the children and others, who came to see the novel sight, for it was the first time that ever such an exercise was witnessed in Canée."

"The fears of proselytism raised soon after our arrival have entirely subsided, and the effects of our labors may already be seen in the more orderly conduct of the children, and in their more regular attendance on all the duties of the school and at church. They receive regular instruction in the divine truths of the Gospel, and have explained to them the practical and spiritual bearing of the lessons, which are read every Sunday in the Greek Church. Many of the scholars have made much progress in the acquisition of religious knowledge."

The Committee record with much pleasure, the essential aid, afforded in the establishment of this Mission, by D. Bonnal, Esq., American Consul for Crete, who from the first, by his friendly advice and influence, has contributed largely to the removal of every obstacle, and has expressed a Christian interest in the success of the Mission.

The Committee have furnished Mr. Benton with copies of the Scriptures in Hebrew, Greek and French, partly on account of a previous grant of the American Bible Society, for Greece. Twenty-five copies of the Common Prayer, in French, have also been granted by the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.

EXPENSES.

Salary of Missionary and two teachers, and other expenses
of the Mission, \$2,591 89

PERSIA.

August, 1836.

Rev. Horatio Southgate, Exploring Missionary to the Mohammedans of Persia, &c.

Mr. Southgate, after ten months residence in Constantinople, left it on the 1st June of the last year for Trebizond and Persia. His course led him through Oormiah, where he found the Mission of the American Board to the Nestorians of Persia, the only Protestant Mission it is believed now within the confines of that country.

At Tebriz Mr. S. passed about six weeks, inquiring minutely into the causes which led to the late relinquishment of the German Mission, which had been for several years sustained in Persia. He also obtained information of efforts in behalf of education by the Persians. Here too he enlarged his acquaintance with the language, and pursued his more general inquiries. Proceeding thence to Teheran, four hundred miles south, he found the court and the residence of the English Ambassador. He had here ample opportunities for arriving at conclusions, which led him after a few weeks to alter his original plan, (including the

southern cities of Persia,) and to commence his return westerly through Bagdad. These conclusions, and the grounds on which they were founded, together with the other results of his various inquiries, it is Mr. Southgate's design to communicate fully to the Board on his return, and for this he has furnished himself with ample materials. At present he announces the result, as briefly communicated to your Committee, that if the Board should hereafter decide upon engaging in Missions to Persia, the North, especially Teheran, should be the first scene of Missionary effort; and that subsequent inquiries be then prosecuted from that city, as the way may providentially open. A plan for such a commencement was submitted to the English Ambassador, well known for his long and intimate acquaintance with Persia, and met his entire approbation.

Mr. Southgate may be expected in America the ensuing autumn. Expenses, \$1,777 78.

CHINA.

Rev. Henry Lockwood, Rev. Wm. J. Boone, M. D., Mrs. S. Boone, one native Chinese teacher.

Mr. Lockwood has steadily pursued his course of preparation. In the Malay he has already prepared and printed a small work, and has overcome much of the difficulty in the acquisition of the Chinese. The little school of thirty pupils has been continued not only for its benefits to the children themselves, but as an invaluable aid to the Missionaries in acquiring the Chinese, colloquially.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boone reached Batavia the 22d of October last, having sailed from Boston the 8th of July previous.

On a mutual conference it was unanimously decided that the restoration of Mr. Hanson's health called for his immediate return to the United States. Having for many months delayed this measure in the anxious hope of restoration, during which time he was compelled to relinquish all application, the necessity of his return had become apparent, and the Committee fully approve the measure. Painful as it may be to give up a Missionary, where the harvest is so great and the laborers so few, Mr. Hanson requires an entire release from all connection with the Committee; and after so faithful an experiment, it can scarcely be prudent to renew his efforts in that climate.

The Committee record their thanks to Capt. Richardson of the ship Brooklyn, for his kindness in affording to Mr. H. a passage to Cowes free from expense. He reached New-York the 8th of May.

The altered state of the Mission induced Mr. Boone to delay his visiting Singapore for a year, and in the mean time to remain at Batavia with his associate. The Committee accord with the Missionaries in the statement, that nothing will be lost by the utmost deliberation in deciding so important a step as the ultimate location of this Mission; and they confidently look to the guiding providence of God, in due time to direct the way.

When the Church entered upon this Mission, there could have been no intelligent expectation of immediate results of very marked character. The faith which sustained Dr. Morrison for more than a quarter of a century, under far greater discouragements, is still needed. But in accomplishing the entire translation of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer into the language of one third of the inhabitants of the globe, that Missionary found a rich reward. Surely we can patiently await other results, in the simple endeavor to convey to the Chinese the means of grace. The immense interests at stake—the promises of God—the deepening sympathy for the spiritual wants of China so extensively pervading Christendom, still encourage us to be faithful. In acknowledging that when China receives the Christian faith, the world's conversion will be well nigh accomplished—the Christian acknowledges also the vastness of the object, and the difficulties surmountable by him only, to whom all things are possible.

“Man for man,” observes one of your Missionaries, “undoubtedly the salvation of a North American Indian is as precious as that of a China-man, but as a part of the integral mass it appears to me, the conversion of one man in China must operate with ten-fold more power in hastening the great day when this world shall be reclaimed to God.”

The Committee acknowledge the receipt of 100 copies of the Common Prayer for this Mission, a grant from the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, Philadelphia.

EXPENSES.

Paid and remitted for Salaries, &c.	\$1,695 32
Donations specially appropriated for a Missionary Library,	730 00
Outfit and passages of Mr. and Mrs. Boone to Batavia, and of Mr. Hanson from England,	1,512 13
	<hr/>
	\$3,937 45

WESTERN AFRICA.

Cape Palmas.

March, 1836.

Rev. Thomas S. Savage, M. D., Rev. Lancelot B. Minor, Rev. John Payne, Mrs. A. Payne, Mr. E. S. Byron, Lay Assistant.

Though this Mission was commenced in March, 1836, by the labors of Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, it was not till Christmas day of the same year, that the first Missionary, the Rev. Dr. Savage, reached the station, where he was joined by his associates on the 4th of July following.

Circumstances affecting Mr. Thomson's standing as a religious teacher, led to his removal from the Mission early in the past year, which step was sanctioned by the Committee, on the facts being laid before them by Dr. Savage.

The first object of attention has been the erecting and completing suitable buildings, tending to secure the health and comfort of the Missionaries, and to admit of more enlarged efforts in the education of the native youth. This object, from the great

difficulty of procuring labor in an infant colony, is scarcely yet attained, though the Missionaries have from the first resided at the station.

At the close of 1837, Dr. Savage found it necessary to leave C. Palmas, designing to avail himself of an opportunity for pursuing his inquiries along the windward and leeward coasts, and of returning in the same vessel to America.

After a year of labor and anxiety, increased by the accession of his brethren during the first months of their residence, he has suffered from intermittent fever and general prostration of the system. When he first departed for Cape Palmas, it was with the expectation of an early visit to America, it being apparent that correspondence alone, can never satisfactorily settle the principles and arrange the operations of such a Mission. As was anticipated his presence here has become desirable for the benefit of the Mission, and to this motive is now added the restoration to health and strength, preparatory to new efforts.

"I wish," says Dr. Savage, "the true cause of my illness to be well understood. Till my associates arrived, and for more than a month after, my health was good. They found me alone, pressed by numerous duties, and themselves upon my hands the objects of deep anxiety. It is my firm belief, that under different circumstances my health would still have been good. I do not believe this climate to be necessarily fatal to the white man's constitution or health. But that it involves much and often great suffering with a thousand circumstances of severe trial we all cheerfully admit, and even that life for years to come will be shortened by it. Yet it is at the same time no less true, that with a moderate share of prudence we can live here and enjoy good health, (though it cannot be permanently as good as we might expect in our native land,) and above all, labor for years to save from eternal death, hundreds and thousands and millions of our fellow beings." The Committee quote this opinion of the climate as the deliberate conviction of your Missionary, a man of acknowledged medical skill, after a year's residence.

"The interior, in every direction from us," continues Dr. Savage, "is occupied by populous towns containing from 1,000 to 1,500 souls. We should find, it is estimated, (within fifty miles,) not less than 60 to 70,000, and all willing, to say the least, to receive a teacher. The King of Deh-neli, about 45 miles from Cape Palmas, [previously visited by Dr. S.,] continues favorable to the establishment of a school among his people, and has been regularly manifesting his good will by sending me down at different times, little 'dashes,' or presents. He has more than once given me to understand that he fully expects, and is patiently waiting the opening of a school." "Another question put to the King of Rabookah was, 'what will you do to aid us in opening a school among your people?' His reply was, 'I will furnish all the timber, and my people shall do all the labor, if you will find the nails for the house; and I will furnish food, all the same as my people eat, for a teacher.' Here boys were pressed upon us by their parents, but we could only receive a small num-

ber, not deeming it desirable at present to increase our school above twenty. One of the stipulations by deed for land purchased at the time of Dr. Hall's agency, was the establishment of schools in the Breley-mah country."

Dr. Savage also visited King Baphro on the Cavally, taking with him several of the pupils, one a son of this king, and among the most intelligent in the school. "This prince," says your Missionary, "would not fail to attract attention by his personal bearing, in any part of the world. Six feet, four inches in height, he has the expression of the conscious superiority of the monarch written on his brow, and I never saw more dignity of person concentrated in a single individual." After witnessing the school exercises of his son, he exclaimed with much emotion, "I live here and die like a fool, but that boy knows something. Yes, the white man live in my heart." He has shown the sincerity of his desire for schools by building a school-house in native style, and supporting a teacher, a colored boy from Cape Palmas."

"To reduce this desire to a healthful, practical influence," continues your Missionary, "and convert it into an open door for the entrance of light and true religion, remain within the power of the patient, judicious and devoted Missionary."

"I have made," says Mr. Payne, after six months residence at the Cape, "the first effort to proclaim the Gospel in the interior of a bush town called Wassa, distant about eight miles. The king and the people were very attentive to this first 'God palaver,' and desired that I would visit them often."

Mr. Minor, who suffered more than his companions under the acclimating process, was sufficiently recovered to take charge of the school, on the departure of Dr. S., and until able to prosecute another design of the Mission, that of advancing into the interior. Mr. M., it is remarked by his associates, "has made good progress in the language of the Greybo, and he seems to possess an unusual tact at acquiring their phrases and converting them to a practical purpose."

The establishment of a high school has been from the first an object of much interest with the Committee, and they are desirous of its being commenced at the earliest practicable date. They forbear, however, to hold out any premature encouragement: it must be a work of time. Towards this end, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade has deposited the sum of \$1,300, on certain conditions, and Edward Colston, Esq., of Virginia, a bond for \$420. These sums were principally bequests in the hands of these gentlemen available for such an object.

From the multiplied secular cares at present attendant upon this Mission, the Committee have yielded to the solicitations of the Missionaries, and sent out Mr. E. S. Byron, a young man of piety, and well fitted to act as teacher and lay-assistant of the Mission.

By the arrival of Dr. Savage, the history of this Mission is brought down to the 30th of April. The following facts are among the many encouragements detailed in his journal.

The Missionaries were in good measure of health, and actively pursuing their labors. Mr. Payne conducts service at a native town about two miles from the Mission, every other Sunday. Here it is proposed to build a church. At the Mission also, service is held for the colonists and others in the immediate vicinity. The Sunday School had already numbered 40. In two months, one hundred colonists were expected to be settled around the Mission. The erection of a church and the distinct labors of another Missionary for the colonists, had become exceedingly desirable. Five children of the colonists had been baptized, and one adult. The communion had been administered six times, five persons being admitted to that holy ordinance, one white and four colored.

Measures were to be promptly taken for establishing an interior station at Deh-neh, forty miles distant, to which the Rev. Mr. Minor would proceed. He had already visited the place, and an eligible spot had been given for the site. This spot is represented as elevated, and exceedingly beautiful.

The following extract bears date Easter Sunday, April 15. "Preached to-day to the largest number ever assembled upon our Mission grounds. The rooms were well filled. Subject, *Resurrection of Christ*. Two were baptized, a mother and child, and the former was admitted to communion. We were joined at the Lord's table by members from the Presbyterian and Methodist societies.

"This occasion was to me one of deep solemnity, and highly affecting. Two years before, the spot upon which we worshipped, was a waste, howling wilderness. Its gloomy forest echoed only to the cry of the wild beast, and the unmeaning yell of the roaming savage. One year later, and I was permitted to celebrate, with four others, the rising of Christ from the dead, and in its connection, the setting up of our light in this heathen land. To-day, an elapse of twelve months more, and I am permitted to celebrate the same holy events—to kneel at the same altar, upon the same spot, with two devoted brethren in the ministry, and the addition of four others to our communion. Twenty native children from our school present, some able to respond in the service, and all under a hallowed influence. These grounds, so recently a wilderness, are now reclaimed by the hand of industry and civilization, and brought beneath a flourishing cultivation, through the labors of once heathen, degraded, but now improving, happy children. O, yes, blessed be God, this spot now beams with the light of Christianity, and is vocal with praise to his holy name!"

EXPENSES.

Supplies for the Mission and dwellings,	-	-	-	-	\$2,488 24
Salaries of Missionaries and other expenses,	-	-	-	-	1,637 31
Passage and outfit of Mr. Byron,	-	-	-	-	230 00

\$4,355 55

PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

In approaching the close of the first triennial term of experiment, your Committee would bear testimony to the present

mode of conducting the Missions of our Church. Firmly believing that active operations abroad are among the legitimate fruits of piety in the Church, and as such will abound yet more and more, they have however avoided all efforts which might tend to give undue prominence to such a work in the hearts of either pastor or people. They have thus the greater confidence in the increased attention already given to the subject, as one direct result of the Conventional act of 1835. Your Committee are far from supposing that any ecclesiastical or other organization can of itself affect that which must, under God, flow from a true Missionary spirit, or attaching too much importance to the precise mode in which such a spirit, when existing, will manifest itself; but, with little exception composed of the members appointed in 1835, your Committee would unhesitatingly declare their confidence in the wisdom which formed the present organization. Opportunity for party feeling in the general Missions has been much removed—the advantages of division of labor and of distinct responsibility have been in large measure attained—a fresh impulse has been felt throughout each department, and the confidence of those who as Missionaries have embarked their all in the work, has been materially strengthened. In testifying to the increase of such confidence in the Church at large, your Committee simply appeal to the facts that the Missionaries and Teachers of both departments have in less than three years increased from 48 to 101. The funds reported in the last triennial return, exclusive of items not from the Church, were for 34 months about \$66,600 for the two departments. The amount during the same period since, and from the same source, is \$143,230 36 or more than double the previous receipts.

When it is considered how long a period is required to induce an extensive interest in the parishes, or even cause a thorough understanding of any general measure of the Church, however excellent in its character, much will be found already attained; and your Committee believe that time only is needed, for pastoral effort to secure that general confidence and co-operation, which frequent changes might endanger or effectually retard, but so essential, under God, to eventual good.

PROSPECTS.

The estimate for the coming year, for merely sustaining the present Missions abroad, without allowing for the least increase of effort, amounts to about \$25,000.

Your Committee in conclusion would seek to draw the attention of the Church to the necessity for continual watchfulness as its Missions advance. They feel that much under God depends upon purity of motive, and singleness of aim in seeking the extension of the Gospel by means of our beloved Church. There is danger in the rapidly advancing Missionary spirit, lest it spring from the love for a favorite cause, rather than from the constraining love of Christ and love for souls; there is danger lest a spirit of prayer be wanting, and that of self dependance be engender-

ed; lest impatience result from mistaken views of responsibility, when faith simply calls us to use the means in our power, and commit all events to God. There is danger lest pecuniary efforts occupy that place in the Christian's attention, which should be given to supplicating the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest. Better would it be in view of your Committee, that the Church of our affections should take no part in the great work of preaching Christ to the Gentiles, than pursue its measures for that end with impure motives, under hasty excitement, or without humble faith and fervent prayer. But if guided by that wisdom which is profitable to direct, and in the spirit of Him who commanded his Gospel to be preached to every creature, your Committee doubt not for a moment that blessed results will in some way be experienced from every faithful effort, every believing prayer; and the dew of heavenly benediction shall descend upon a Church whose consistent desire as well as professed prayer is daily, *Thy Kingdom Come.*

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

MISSIONARY MEETING—BOSTON.

On the evening of the 21st June, the Board of Missions adjourned to attend the Missionary Meeting held at St. Paul's church. After the reading of appropriate collects by the presiding Bishop, followed by singing, a Resolution was introduced by the Rt. Rev. Bishop B. T. Onderdonk, declaring the success of our general Missions a cause for devout gratitude, and encouragement for renewed effort. Bishop Onderdonk enlarged especially upon the entire dependence of the Church upon divine grace.

A second Resolution was sustained by Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, recognising the intimate connection between the promise of Christ to his Church, *Lo, I am with you*, and the corresponding command, *Go, preach the Gospel to every creature.*

The Rev. Dr. Tyng then spoke upon the happy result of a Missionary spirit upon the Church itself, as a distinct call, both on the score of duty and interest, to make far greater efforts in the spread of the Gospel.

The Resolution, embracing the foregoing sentiment, was then seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, who more prominently urged the testimony, in favor of Missionary effort, drawn from the personal experience of the Christian.

These services, which were continued to a late hour, received the marked attention of a large audience, and we are convinced that the results will be of the most happy character in that part of our communion. The collection made on the occasion, (equally divided between the two Committees,) amounted to \$211 64.

MISSION TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Domestic Committee will be happy to hold correspondence with any Clergyman, whose mind may be directed to the "Indian Territory," as a field of Missionary labor. (See p. 243.)

The Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee is absent from the office in New-York, on a visit to Green Bay, W. T., to return about the 20th of August.

The Rev. Dr. Savage arrived at New-York, in the bark Emperor, on the 16th June, expecting to return to Africa in the autumn.

The acknowledgments of the Treasurers are omitted, as this number goes to press nearly two weeks earlier than usual. The Proceedings of the Committees, since the adjournment of the Board, are deferred for want of room.

SUPPLEMENT
TO
The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR
THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. III. AUGUST, 1833. No. 8—SUPPLEMENTARY.

VISITATION OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

COLUMBIA, *Tennessee*, July 4, 1838.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

IN compliance with a promise, some time since made to you, I herewith send to you some notices of Bishop Kemper's late visitation of the Episcopal congregations in the South and South-West. The attention of our friends and brethren, has been drawn with singular interest to the labors of my Rt. Rev. Brother in the field from which he has returned but a short time ago, followed by the grateful recollections and prayers of those, for whose advantage his long and perilous journey was undertaken. It is but meeting reasonable expectation, then, to lay before the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions—that it may go to the Church at large—notice of the condition and prospects of the various congregations which he visited, accompanied with such observations, made upon the spot, as may be useful in directing to the measures proper to be adopted, to meet the loud cry for help which is coming up from the whole of the South-West. This account would have been transmitted to you at an earlier day, but the calls of duty have hitherto prevented me from making the extracts from the letters of the Missionary Bishop, which it has appeared to me advisable to make for this communication.

I beg leave here to premise, that the Bishop visited many places, at which there is not at this time, nor has there ever been, as far as known, any Episcopal minister. In many of these places he officiated, and in all of these he found, not only friends, but members of the Church: members and friends mourning over the absence of Christian privileges, and ready to aid to their utmost ability, to secure them. He could only promise to do what he could to rouse attention among our more favored brethren to

their wants, and to send faithful clergymen among them, if those could be found, who were willing to go. But the expectation, formed upon these premises, was necessarily feeble; since the knowledge is not wanting among our friends, that the call for ministers of our own Church is urgent from every part of the country. No one who has not had personal experience of it, can duly appreciate the painful feeling that oppresses the heart of a Bishop, when the appeal for help reaches him, and he is obliged to respond to it by saying "I know of no man who will come to your assistance." He goes to some town or village, and preaches a few times; those who remember the language and "songs of Zion," are gathered together—the recollection of gone days are revived—old and tender associations are awakened, and they assemble around "the man of God," and ask with tears, "*will you not care for us and send us a pastor, to go in and out before us, and break for us the bread of life?*" And what is he obliged to answer? "The demand for ministers is so loud and urgent, I can give you no assurance other than my personal efforts to secure you a clergyman." Is it any wonder, under such circumstances, that the sheep should stray off into strange pastures—that disappointed, discouraged, made heart-sick with hope deferred, they should take up with any of the forms of professed Christianity around them? No reflecting man will answer in the affirmative. Such is the process which is going on, and such the result which has actually taken place in many, very many instances throughout the whole of this region. In illustration of the necessity of following up the effects of Episcopal visitations by securing the services of resident ministers, let me call your attention to the following remarks of Bishop Kemper. The perusal of them led my mind into the preceding train of observation.

"Mr. — had spent some days at — about two months previous to my visit. On leaving it he considered the prospects of establishing the Church most promising: and was urged, apparently by the voice of the inhabitants, to settle among them. A — — was particularly urgent that he should do so. This gentleman soon after secured the services of a — clergyman, and is now an elder of the meeting. On Sunday morning I baptized five children, and confirmed a lady, and gave notice that the Lord's supper would be administered in the evening. There were present, I was told, at our morning services two — and at least eight — clergymen. Of these but one attended the evening service, and he, the — clergyman, walked out of the house in the midst of the prayer of consecration. Preparations had been made for a large communion:

there were, however, only four ——— who united with as many members of our own Church in celebrating the Eucharist. It is evident then that the visit of ——— not being followed up immediately by action on our part, if not injurious to the cause we have at heart, excited the watchfulness and apprehensions of the ——— and led the ——— to take active measures for their own organization."

I shall now take up Bishop Kemper's visitation as he has reported it to me, in regular order, beginning with Pensacola, and shall extract such notices and remarks as may probably be serviceable to the Committee and interesting to the Church. He writes :

"I spent several days at Pensacola with Judge Cameron. I preached twice on Ash Wednesday, twice on the following Friday, and three times on Sunday, the 4th of March. The congregation is small, and but few are apparently interested in its prosperity. There are, however, some choice spirits among them, as you well know; and all, that diligence, faithfulness and ability can accomplish, will be accomplished by our good brother the Rev. Joseph H. Saunders. The church edifice is a good, substantial brick building—it has an organ and a vestry room. It was consecrated by the name of Christ Church at the first service on the 4th of March. In the afternoon of that day I confirmed ten persons, and at night the Lord's supper was administered. The greater part of the day being rainy and tempestuous, the attendance was not so large as it would have otherwise been.

Should the efforts now making by some enterprising companies succeed, Pensacola may become a city of very considerable importance. It has 2200 inhabitants. Situated on a noble bay, it will be a place of resort not only for our navy, but for the inhabitants of New-Orleans and other cities, who leave their homes for health and relaxation during the summer months. I trust, therefore, that we shall soon learn that Mr. Saunders has a large and flourishing congregation.

On Tuesday the 6th of March, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Saunders, I arrived in safety at Marianna. Time will not permit me to describe our adventures, except to say that the late heavy rains had injured the roads, and that, from fear of the Indians, but few travellers take this lower route at present. We spent 48 hours at this small but growing village in Jackson county. It is near the river Chipola, on the banks of which are many valuable plantations. Having preached here three times, we called a meeting of Episcopalians and organized St. Luke's Church. Nine vestrymen were chosen, who after consulting together for an hour or two determined to call the Rev. Mr. ——— of ———, as their rector, at a salary of \$1000 per annum. The greater part of those who united with us in bringing about this happy result, for which Mr. Saunders labored indefatigably, are from North Carolina.

On the 9th of March I arrived at Tallahassee. My visit to this interesting city I consider one of the brightest spots in my life. The Rev. Mr. Woart is held in the highest estimation as a man of piety and talents—and his wife, though in delicate health, is an excellent help-meet.* The consecration of the church which her husband was, in the hands of God, the instrument of having erected, and the first confirmation held in it, were evidently in her estimation among the most important of events—and the sacred though calm enthusiasm which she felt was manifestly possessed by many of the congregation. I was in the midst of southern kindness, and, in consequence of some unexpected occurrences, I remained long enough to become acquainted with almost every family belonging to the congregation, and to participate in their hospitality. My home was at the residence of your most worthy friend, and mine too, I now trust, Mr. F. Eppes."

In consequence of the failure or miscarriage of letters by mail, and the fatigue of much preaching during many successive days, while suffering with a bad cold, the Bishop took occasion to delay his journey a few days at Tallahassee, and to renew his appointments on the line of his contemplated visitation. Of St. John's Church, Tallahassee, he remarks :

"It is a neat wooden building, with a portico and pillars in front; it is so constructed that it can have a basement story for Sunday schools, &c. The interior arrangement of pews, chancel, desk, vestry, &c. is exceedingly judicious and indicative of great taste. The organ and choir are good, and the communion plate and the lamps are handsome and rich. On Sunday morning the 11th of March, I consecrated the church and preached. Mr. Woart celebrated the service and baptized an adult. In the evening I confirmed 14 persons and preached; and at night I preached again and administered the Lord's supper to 22 communicants. We had likewise services on the following Tuesday and Wednesday nights, at both which times I preached—and at the latter, a lady was baptized by Mr. Woart and confirmed by me.

On Friday the 16th, Mr. Woart and I arrived at Quincy, where we remained until after Sunday the 16th; and although disappointed in not organizing a parish, we consider it an important Missionary station, and efforts will be made immediately to secure a clergyman for it. I preached on Friday morning and Saturday night, and twice on Sunday. Quincy is a pretty, interesting, and very healthy village, and will doubtless become a favorite place for the establishment of schools. There are several families, particularly in the neighborhood, attached to the Church. I know of six communicants—there are probably others. I advise that it be made a Missionary station. Mr.

* Our readers are familiar with the story of the melancholy death of this worthy brother and his lady, who perished in the "ill-fated Pulaski!"—Ed.

Wuart preached twice during our visit and was always ready to assist in the services of the Church.

I was once more separated from beloved friends—my face was towards the north; and after travelling two nights and four days I arrived at Macon in Georgia.

Let me, however, say a few words concerning Florida. I consider its prospects in reference to the Church most promising. When it was too late (for I had already made many appointments ahead) I learned, I could have visited Appalachicola and St. Joseph with considerable ease. At the former place there is a Missionary, who, to judge from what I heard, has a fine field of influence before him, and is well calculated to improve it to the utmost. St. Joseph is a new and rapidly improving town on the Gulf, and is reported to be quite healthy. A congregation has been organized and a considerable number of Episcopalians are to be found there—but they are yet without a Missionary. The station is evidently an important one and ought to be immediately supplied.

There are congregations with clergymen at Augustine, Tallahassee, Pensacola, Key West and Appalachicola,—and there ought to be Missionaries at Jacksonville, Marianna, Quincy and St. Joseph. In all these places intelligent Churchmen are to be found, deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of our Zion, and anxious for her prosperity. Let there be faithful men at all these towns, and the pure and holy principles of our Church will soon spread from them, as from centres, throughout the territory.

You have heard of their late convention. It was truly an interesting one, and was composed of able men. The constitution and canons, and the exceedingly appropriate application for admission into the general convention, were evidently drawn up by those who are well acquainted with the organization of the Primitive Church, and the principles of our own Apostolic communion—by those who have read and reflected, and who are careful and judicious. I consider it by far the best primary journal I have ever met with.

The Rev. R. A. Henderson is now officiating at St. Augustine, and the clergyman who was lately the Missionary at that station has removed, I am told, to Jacksonville.

Episcopalians can doubtless be found in other parts of Florida. But it is almost wrong to seek them out until the watchmen on the walls are greatly multiplied.

Macon, in Georgia, is a large and flourishing place, containing with its suburbs, I was assured, 7000 inhabitants. Here the Rev. Mr. Bragg has labored with great faithfulness for about three years. He is all that I could wish him, excepting that his health, even in this delightful climate, is feeble. On Sunday morning, the 25th of March, I consecrated the church, which was erected I think before the arrival of the present rector, and is in the form of a cross. It is already too small. In the evening twenty-one persons were presented for confirmation. We had three services during a most beautiful day—all of which were well attended—and at each of which I preached. Every thing

was done according to the apostolic rule. On the following morning I read prayers, preached, and at the particular request of the rector, baptized six children, for whom, with parents and other friends, he stood sponsor.

In the immediate vicinity of Macon the Methodists have just erected a splendid edifice, designed as a college for females. If I recollect right, it will cost \$60,000, of which \$45,000 was a donation from the state, and the remainder was collected in the neighborhood. Efforts are now making, and with every prospect of success, by some of their ablest men, to obtain an endowment from their members who reside in Georgia of \$100,000.

It is an interesting fact that a gentleman resides in the neighborhood whose father was once settled as an Episcopal clergyman in Oglethorpe county, in this state.

I had proposed by letters to both the brethren, Bragg and Cairns, that we should visit the Missionary at Athens during this week. They ascertained, however, that we could not get there and return by the 1st of April, on which day I was to be at Columbus. Athens is celebrated for the salubrity of its climate, and is the seat of the State University. Great efforts should therefore be made to establish our Church there in all her beauty.

Mr. Bragg, with the kindest attention to my comfort, had sent a carriage to meet me at Hawkinsville, 50 miles from Macon. And now, after I had participated of the hospitality of many of his congregation, he accompanied me to Columbus, (Ga.) where the Rev. Mr. Cairns, formerly of North Carolina, officiates. 59 miles from Columbus, and 35 from Macon, we passed through Talbotton, a county town of some size, and which, by those who are acquainted with it, is considered as presenting a good opening for the labors of an Episcopal clergyman.

We arrived at Columbus the night of the 29th of March. The following night I preached, and on Saturday night Mr. Bragg preached. On Sunday, the 1st of April, Trinity Church, Columbus, was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God. It has 48 large pews, and cost about \$10,000. The organ, chandeliers, &c. are very handsome. As the lot on which the edifice has been erected is large, it is expected that a Sunday School house and parsonage will be built there. The congregation is liberal and zealous. I have received information since I left the place, that Mr. Cairns has been permanently settled as rector at a salary of \$2000 per annum. The rent of 45 pews last year amounted to \$3369. We were again highly favored with respect to weather. I preached three times—confirmed twelve in the evening, and administered the Eucharist at night.

It is not four years since Mr. Bragg passed through Columbus from Florida, travelling for his health. He was persuaded to stop and preach. Then, there were but two communicants of our Church in the place, and they were unacquainted. "We were so delighted," said one of them to me, alluding to that time, "that some of us were in tears during every service he celebrated." That visit, though short, was truly edifying—and there are some who will never forget it. The Rev. Messrs. Christian

and Norment were here for a while as Missionaries—and, then, after a vacancy, Mr. Cairns arrived. His ministry has been very successful.

On Monday morning I preached, and 7 children were baptized by the rector, for the most of whom Mr. Bragg was sponsor. The number of communicants in this parish is about 20. At Macon there are 40.

You, who are acquainted with the country and the people, will not think me sluggish in my movements. This was in most respects a primary visitation. After all my efforts to the contrary I came rather suddenly upon some of the brethren—at all events, until I was actually within the bounds of their parishes, the clergy who had so often experienced a deferred hope, could not act as if certain of my coming. And then the consecration of their church, and their first confirmation—how could they be held on any other day than that which the Lord had blessed! I felt anxious too that your first contemplated visitation through the South-West should be as thorough as circumstances permitted. I placed myself therefore at the disposal of the clergy, and was ready for as many services and parochial visits as they desired or my strength permitted.

It is the opinion of Mr. Cairns, formed after serious reflection and inquiry, that an Episcopal congregation could be soon raised in every flourishing village in the state.

Having passed through the country so lately occupied by the Creeks, and having seen the spot where the stage and some of its passengers were destroyed about two years ago, I arrived at Montgomery, Alabama, by 2 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of April; and before 10 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Johnson and myself were on our way to Wetumpka, thirteen miles to the north, which we reached before dinner. Here are four villages near to each other, which have sprung up within three years on the banks of the Coosa, containing, together, about 2,000 inhabitants, and which will soon, I suppose, be united into a city. One of the spurs of the Blue ridge—Alleghany mountains—extends to this place; and within a mile, there is a sulphur spring, called Harrowgate, already famed for its medicinal qualities, and which was much resorted to, last summer, for health and pleasure. The Rev. Mr. Hays has labored here almost beyond his strength. Confident in the goodness of the cause, and convinced that truth *must* prevail, all the energies of his body and mind were brought into requisition; and where some would have thought we had no prospect of success, he has been the instrument of the erection of a brick edifice, sixty feet by forty, and which, though in a most unfinished state, will accommodate with some comfort a congregation of worshippers. Thus far the church has cost \$2,700, of which \$1,500 were subscribed by the inhabitants of the place, and the remainder collected by the Missionary himself during many a long and tedious journey on horseback. In order that every demand against the building may be met, I found him teaching a few pupils, and clothed in a very economi-

cal manner. A parish has been organized. There are two wardens, and nine vestrymen. There is a choir of singers, and on Sunday, I am told, the attendance is considerable and increasing. Twenty-eight pews have been erected; there is room for fifty-six. Mr. Hays was unprepared with papers, &c., and therefore did not apply for priest's orders; and the church was in too unfinished a state to be consecrated. I preached the night of my arrival; and, on the following morning, we had a service, when I preached again and administered the communion to three persons: two of whom were the senior warden and his wife. To this worthy and intelligent couple I am much indebted for their hospitality. They are from New-England—late converts to the Church—and in this climate, have obtained the health in pursuit of which they were compelled to leave their native country.

The exertions of Mr. Hays being truly worthy of all praise, I trust there are Churchmen in our country, who will soon enable him to see that building completed which was evidently commenced in faith and hope, and with fervent prayer.

I expected, on my arrival at Montgomery, and especially on my return to it from Wetumpka, to have met two or three of the brethren, or at least to have received letters from them. Their absence and silence proved that they did not expect me; and that in all probability my communications to them had not been received. The Rev. Mr. Wright removed some time since from Demopolis to Benton, which is about forty miles below Montgomery, on the Alabama, and where he has opened a female school. He officiates, I am told, at the three villages of Haynesville, Benton, and Selma. The Rev. Mr. Knapp, I was informed, had organized a congregation in the Prairies, in the neighborhood of Benton. Of their prospects I can say nothing, as I was debarred the pleasure of seeing them. I believe if the letters I wrote from Florida had gone, and been received as speedily as I supposed they would, I could have visited these four stations, and have had some interesting and gratifying interviews with the brethren.

On Sunday the 8th of April, the church at Montgomery, which is neat and well finished, being thirty-seven by fifty-one, was consecrated. In the evening I confirmed seven persons. The services were divided between the Rev. Messrs. Johnson and Hays, and I preached three times. The congregation is not large, but it is increasing. Considering the small number who, on Mr. Johnson's first coming to this place, rallied around him, and the short time he has been here, his success, if not great is highly encouraging. He is a truly learned man, with no little gospel sincerity and simplicity, and has encountered, with an admirable spirit, all the trials and discouragements of a pioneer. His salary the present year from the congregation is to be \$1200. On Monday morning I preached again, and at the particular request of the rector baptized four children, for whom he stood as one of the sponsors. There are now belonging to the church twenty-one communicants.

On Tuesday the 10th of April, I started for Greensborough. While passing through Selma, which is fifty miles on the road, an Episcopalian inquired for me and urged me to stop. I explained to him my situation, and how greatly I had been disappointed in not seeing Mr. Wright the week previous, or at least not hearing from him. He was confident my last letter could not have reached him. I promised, if circumstances required me to return to Selma to take a boat to Mobile, I would give him due notice, so that an appointment might be made for me to officiate.

At Greensboro', the letters I wrote several weeks before, had, through some mistake, just been received. I was welcomed with great cordiality by the Rev. Mr. Goodman and his friends.

Greensboro', it is said, has 1500 inhabitants, and is growing. It is situated on a sandy soil, in the midst of some of the best and most thickly settled land in Alabama. The inhabitants pronounce it very healthy. There are some Episcopalians in the town and its vicinity. Mr. Goodman came here in December, at the request, I believe, of some valued friends who had belonged to his congregation in North Carolina. He has good hopes for the Church—is an able and attractive preacher—generous in his feelings, and unwearied in his exertions. A congregation has been organized and a vestry chosen, and, notwithstanding the times, efforts are to be made to erect a brick building for public worship. The dimensions proposed are thirty feet by sixty. Mr. Goodman is to receive this year a salary of \$1000.

On Thursday in passion week, April 12th, I visited St. John's Church in the Prairies, accompanied by Mr. Goodman, and other Episcopalians from Greensboro', and consecrated it to the worship of Almighty God. It was built a few years since for the Rev. Dr. John Avery, whose piety, amiableness and learning were well known. It is a very humble building, and was erected by a few planters in the neighborhood, who are attached to the Church. Since the death of Dr. Avery, it has been unsupplied. The vestry have lately written to a clergyman, to whom they offered a salary of \$500, which, with the tuition of a few pupils, they think will afford a support for a young man. St. John's is situated in a rich prairie country, seven miles from Greensboro'. The grave of its lamented rector is near the vestry room.

I preached in Greensboro' on Thursday night, and twice on Good Friday; at the first service of which holy day eight persons were confirmed, four of whom belong to St. John's in the Prairies.

I arrived at Tuscaloosa the evening of the 14th of April, and was kindly received by the Rev. Mr. Mathews and his lady. The church in this place has been in existence for some time, and has passed through many vicissitudes. On the arrival of the present rector there were but seven communicants. There are now twenty-one. On Easter day I preached, and confirmed five persons. The Lord's supper was administered by the rector

to about seventeen persons. I preached again that evening and on Monday night.

Tuscaloosa is well laid out, and has handsome buildings—it is the seat of government—has three large and celebrated schools for girls, besides the State University, which is richly endowed.

I reached Columbus, in Mississippi, on Wednesday the 18th of April. This is one of those towns that have sprung up almost by enchantment within a few years. It is situated on the Tombigbee, in the neighborhood of rich prairie lands, and promises to be a place of considerable importance. Here I found Episcopalians from North Carolina, Virginia, and New-York, by whom I was most kindly received, and some of whom are most warmly attached to the evangelical principles of the Church. You know the effort they have made, and the difficulties they have encountered. They have now a long, low, wooden building. It is neat and plain, but not yet plastered. It cost thus far \$5,500. There is a debt upon it of \$4,000, which five of the vestrymen have assumed. It is to be finished immediately. I consecrated it on Sunday morning the 22d April, by the name of Christ Church. That day was a day of delight to many who love the sanctuary of the Lord. Fourteen persons were confirmed, and a goodly number participated of the Lord's supper, nine of them for the first time. The Rev. Mr. Forbes has now on his list the names of thirty-four communicants, and he believes, if those were included who have lately moved into the neighborhood, and with whom he has not yet had an interview, they would amount to forty. This is a very promising field. And are there not many such to be found throughout the South-West? I believe there are. But whom shall we send? And who will go forth to proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ to these new settlers? And how can they hear, and believe, and worship, without a commissioned preacher? Though this congregation (Columbus, Mississippi,) is involved in a heavy debt, I have such confidence in their piety and zeal, that I believe they will be enabled, in the course of a few years, to extricate themselves from all difficulty. Many of them unite, in a most gratifying and animating manner, in the services. I preached during this visit seven times, attended a lecture which Mr. F. holds once in the week at the residence of some one of the parishioners, and by particular request, confirmed, on her sick bed, a lady who had been ill some time, and who from the beginning had been deeply interested in the establishment of the Church. The husband of this lady is at present at the head of a large female school, was for some time a lawyer, and is now a candidate for the ministry in the diocese of Mississippi."

The Bishop had now, under the protecting care of Divine Providence, and with thankfulness for his mercy, completed the visitation which had been projected. Anxious to return to St. Louis after so long an absence, he nevertheless felt himself bound to retrace his steps towards the Gulf of Mexico, in order

that he might meet certain engagements with some of our brethren and friends on the borders of the Mississippi river.

After various trying delays he at length reached Mobile again about the last of April. Here he writes :

" I again received every kindness and attention from our excellent and devoted brother, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, and his warm-hearted congregation. We had a long, and I trust an edifying service on Tuesday night the 1st of May. The Rev. Messrs. Ives and Lewis officiated. I preached, confirmed eleven, and then addressed the candidates.

On Sunday the 6th of May, I preached twice in Christ church, New-Orleans. In the morning, having been requested so to do by the rector, church-wardens and vestrymen, I instituted the Rev. Nathaniel S. Wheaton, D. D., and in the evening confirmed nine persons. The congregation is beginning to rally with great force. There were 120 communicants at Easter. The music was admirable—superior I think to any I ever heard before in a church. The demand for pews can no longer be supplied. One or two more parishes will be thought of soon ; and this Dr. Wheaton will zealously promote. Convinced of his ability and judgment, it was truly gratifying to me to perform the office of institution ; as it gives permanency to a connexion which, I believe, will be of great importance to the welfare of the Church in Louisiana.

I had promised the brethren, Fish and Page, that I would revisit their parishes again as I ascended the Mississippi, provided they could prepare classes for confirmation, each consisting of not less than ten ; and had lately sent them word that I was anxious to return to my own Mission, having been detained from it much longer than I had expected, but was ready to fulfil my promise. I trusted, too, that you were at this time at Natchez, and would be well and strong enough to relieve me from my engagements on the river. I accordingly received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Page, dated the 4th of May, in which he informed me, to my great surprise, that you had not yet arrived there ; but that he and the Rev. Mr. Fish would release me from my engagement ; as neither of them was certain of more than two or three who were prepared to take upon themselves, in the presence of God and his Church, their baptismal vows. Having secured a state room in a St. Louis boat, which was to start in the course of a day or two, and the captain of which promised to call for me, I took passage on board a Cincinnati steamer, and arrived at Lake Providence at 11 o'clock on Friday night. Various accidents had retarded our progress, and I was now liable to be called for every hour by the W. L. Robeson, bound for St. Louis, on which I had placed my baggage. I visited Mr. Harris, therefore, at an early hour on the 12th of May, and remained with him nearly the whole of that day. You know the peculiarities of his interesting case. From the dawn of manhood his time had been spent in the wilds of Texas and in Louisiana. When, having a wife and children, he began to think seriously of religion, he was dissatisfied with

what he saw and heard around him, and became by reflection an Episcopalian in his heart without knowing that such a Church as ours existed. At all events, when the first books which his brother sent him were read, all his imaginings, or perhaps I should rather say, all the views he had derived from the Bible, of what were the characteristics of the Church of the Living God, were powerfully and most satisfactorily confirmed. I found him prepared and anxious to obey every precept of his divine master. The family altar had for some time been set up in his house. Saturday evening, of court week too, had arrived—a peculiarly busy time, and it was thought it would be impossible to collect a congregation. A few friends of the family met at Mr. Harris' residence at five o'clock. He had never been present at our worship, and never before saw an Episcopal clergyman. His two little girls, however, had become acquainted with the Prayer Book while they resided with their uncle last summer in your parish. We united, therefore, in our beautiful scriptural service—then I baptized Eli Harris and his infant boy—then I confirmed him and his wife while they kneeled at two chairs which I placed before me—and then I administered the Eucharist of which they both participated. All these solemnities were closed with a few words of exhortation in reference to the Primitive and Apostolic ordinances which had just been celebrated. May our divine master grant that at that period the seeds of a Church were sown at Lake Providence! The village is small, consisting perhaps of not more than 20 buildings, including dwelling houses and stores, and is situated on the low banks of the river, and near to its margin. There is however a beautiful lake 9 miles long, a short distance to the west, from which the village takes its name, and which is surrounded by rich plantations. The neighborhood is therefore populous. The village contains a court-house, a bank and a Methodist meeting-house. A considerable quantity of cotton is exported. The landing is very good. Why should not this place now be made a Missionary station? I heard of two families not far off who are acquainted with the Church. * * *

With respect to the whole of the South-West, how naturally does the question arise, "is not this the section of country which our Church is peculiarly called upon to possess?" Her sons noble and intelligent, and many of them pious and full of zeal, are coming in from the Carolinas, from Virginia, Connecticut, &c., and settling in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Flourishing parishes, I hear, have been destroyed in North Carolina, and nearly deserted in Virginia, by the emigration of their members. The whole, then, of this interesting region should be thoroughly explored, and those who belong to our communion organized into congregations. Give me fifty Missionaries and I will locate them usefully in as many weeks, and pledge you at the end of the year as many new parishes. Our duty is most evident. Where will the responsibility rest? that tremendous re-

sponsibility, arising from the injunction of doing good especially unto those who are of the household of faith? They are scattered—and constantly occupied with all the perplexities and difficulties incident to new settlers: they are losing their early faith—or, despairing of aid from their own once beloved Church, they are joining other folds or sinking into a state of apathy or infidelity. They are not poor. They are sheep dispersed abroad. Let them be sought with solicitude and affection—let them be won back to the congregation of the faithful—let able ministers of the New Testament be sent among them, and they will soon build churches and support their own clergymen.

The diocese of Alabama ought to be a very flourishing one. Efforts have been made by its convention to establish an Episcopal and a Missionary fund; and I trust early attention will be paid to the organizing of Christian schools. We ought to have, in all the states, institutions where our children can be brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, according to the doctrines, discipline, and worship of the Church. The congregation at Mobile abounds in zeal and good works. They intend to commence, this autumn, the erection of a handsome church. Should the city continue to increase, another parish will soon be wanted. Montgomery, Wetumpka and Greensboro' are well supplied. The Rev. Messrs. Wright and Knapp are in an important part of the state, and will doubtless organize congregations, if they have not already done so, at Benton, Haynesville, Selma, and other places. Tuscaloosa evidently deserves early attention. St. John's in the prairies ought likewise to be supplied. Huntsville has been neglected by far too long. Demopolis is one of the places at which I had requested Mr. Goodman to make an appointment for me, and which, with his characteristic zeal, he would have done most cheerfully, had he received my letter in due time. Here there are some Episcopalians, and at the place called "the Fork," I presume there are a number of planters who are attached to our Church. Lafayette and Livingston, I find, are on the list of Missionary stations. They have both been mentioned to me as places to which Missionaries should be sent. The Rev. Mr. Ives, a truly respectable clergyman, is usefully employed in the Mobile Institute, as chaplain and professor of ancient languages. The Rev. Julian E. Sawyer is to reside, I was told, this summer, on a plantation of his own near Moscow. Irwinton on the Chattahoochie is growing rapidly into a place of considerable importance, and contains several Episcopal families. Mr. Goodman had heard of some individuals attached to the Church who reside at Marion, which is eighteen miles from his residence, and where he intended to preach on his way to the late diocesan convention. There are many places, such as Talladega for instance, which ought to be visited. Large districts of land, which are described as fertile and healthy, have been very lately brought into market, and among the purchasers thereof, there is every reason to believe, are many Episcopalians. Who will say, from

what I have now mentioned, that twenty heralds of the cross could not be most usefully and constantly employed in seeking out and proclaiming salvation to the members of our own fold? And yet there are at present, as far as I know, only six clergymen who are laboring in the work of the ministry in Alabama.

And what is the condition of Mississippi? There are but three individuals who are preaching the riches of redeeming love to perishing sinners, according to the views of the Church, within her ample boundaries. Natchez, Woodville and Columbus, are supplied. But Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, Manchester, Christ Church, in Jefferson county, Port Gibson, Clinton and Jackson are unsupplied, though each of them is able, I believe, to support, almost, if not entirely, a clergyman. There are, I know, Episcopalians at Aberdeen, Cotton Gin, Holly Springs, and near Macon, in Noxabee County, besides a considerable number who are every summer to be found at the bay of St. Louis. But a very small portion of this state has been explored by persons connected with the Church.

Of Louisiana we are yet more ignorant. I have been assured that a large body of Episcopalians of North Carolina, are residing in the western part of this state, which is described as healthy and fertile. Alexandria and Natchitoches, I find are recognised by the Domestic Committee as Missionary stations. To these I imagine should be added St. Martinsville and Jackson. There are Episcopalians residing at Baton Rouge, Clinton, Plaquemini, Providence, &c. You probably know that the two clergymen of the State, the Rev. Dr. Wheaton, of New-Orleans, and the Rev. Mr. Ranney of St. Francisville, lately met in New-Orleans with delegates from their respective congregations and formed a diocese.

Events of Providence have made me, most unexpectedly, an important witness to the Church, of the wants, the claims and the prospects of the South-West. Whether she will hear, or whether she will forbear, I shall proclaim to her assembled sons the high privileges and sacred duties which our blessed Lord, has conferred upon her, and requires at her hands. Here is a field ripe to the harvest. Here our fellow countrymen—Churchmen like ourselves—friends and kindred, and many of them, brethren beloved in the Lord—to say nothing of the thousands and tens of thousands who are living in spiritual darkness—here they are exposed to innumerable temptations, and deprived to a very great extent indeed of the ministry, the sacraments, and the consolations and delights of public worship. It is not so much money that is wanted—as men—devoted, well prepared, commissioned men are exceedingly wanted. Could the whole of the South-West be thoroughly explored—could ministers, who knew rightly how to divide the Word of Truth, be placed wherever their services are required, and be sustained in part from two to five years, the Church, in each state and territory connected with this interesting region, would be prepared to send forth Missionaries even beyond the limits of its own diocese. The valley of the Mississippi will, in all human probability, contain, at the close of this

century, 56,000,000 of inhabitants. How immensely important, if the foundations of the Church are to be laid at all, that they be laid now! And, with our views of the Apostolicity of the Church, can we doubt or hesitate with respect to our duty—our privilege—our unutterable responsibility! My Brother! while in mental agony we exclaim ‘How long, O Lord!’ let us not forget that the silver and the gold are Jehovah’s, and the hearts of men are in his hands. Let us work while it is day, in patience, and love, and faith.

To us the subject of preparation for the ministry is one of absorbing interest. Whether the Church should establish a Mission School, where all who are anxious to devote themselves to the work could be educated without expense—or whether a Society should be instituted to aid by loans or gifts those who consider themselves bound to preach the everlasting Gospel, but are destitute of resources, will demand, I trust, the most serious consideration of the next General Convention. Episcopalians as yet, and in comparison with other denominations, have done nothing, as it were, in relation to this most vital subject. But that, as a Church, we ought to put forth our united and utmost exertions to increase the laborers in the harvest, must be perfectly evident to every considerate mind.

That we could do much of vital importance in relation to the colored population, I have no doubt. Pious members of our Church are paying salaries to ministers of other denominations to preach to their slaves. Our excellent brother Johnson, of Montgomery, was offered \$1000 per annum, if he would officiate every other Sunday, on a plantation near Haynesville. I observed a colored person among the communicants at New-Orleans, and at Mobile I confirmed one. As soon as the hands of our clergy are strengthened, I trust they will be as successful in gathering the servants of this country into the fold of Christ, as our devoted brethren in the city of Charleston, and many throughout North Carolina, have for a long time. No duty can be more interesting, more urgent—more obligatory.

I have, doubtless, said enough in my report to satisfy you that we have much reason to feel thankful to the Great Head of the Church, that he hath called into his vineyard such laborers, as we find the large majority of the clergy of the South-West to be. While they proclaim the doctrines of the everlasting Gospel, with zeal and faithfulness, they exhibit that due attachment to the peculiarities of the Church, which is so gratifying to the lovers of decency and order. They endure hardship as good soldiers. May they win many souls to Christ.

Is climate ever to be taken into consideration, by those who have bound themselves, at the altar of God, to preach the riches of the grace that is in Christ Jesus, to perishing sinners? There is much misapprehension upon this as a general subject—and there are many false impressions in relation to the South-West. Not a few have found in this region, the health they in vain sought after, in their native country. The people whom I met

from England, Ireland, New-England and the Middle States, looked as well and as robust, as I have ever seen them elsewhere. Even New-Orleans, during three fourths of the year, is a place of great salubrity; and the vast majority of deaths that occur there annually, are to be traced to the utter violation of every dictate of common sense, with respect to diet, clothing, exposure and morals. I readily acknowledge there is some danger, before an individual is acclimated; and I therefore advise, that clergymen, who come from the east, be expected for two or three years, to travel during a few months in pursuit of health and strength. Some congregations are almost entirely dispersed during the sickly season. By improving that opportunity, the clergy might explore, in the capacity of Missionaries, those parts of their own states, where the Church is, as yet, unknown, and be instrumental in establishing her in many new places. Or if the question should be between having a congregation most faithfully and acceptably supplied for eight months in the year, or not at all, who would hesitate to give his cordial approbation to a measure which will accomplish much, though not all that could be wished? If the Church does her duty to the South-West for the few following years, God in his mercy will doubtless raise up natives of the soil to minister in his word and doctrine."

I feel perfectly sure that it is needless for me to add one word to enforce the suggestion of Bishop Kemper, in regard to the responsibility of the Church and her duty to the South-West. Any attempt of the sort would but weaken the force of his remarks, and defeat, perhaps, the very purpose I should have in offering them.

I may add here, that I visited Florence and Tuscumbia in North Alabama, last month. The Church is weak at both points—a few zealous members endeavor to strengthen the hands of their minister, who appears to labor in faith, patience and—shall I say?—hope. The materials for a congregation at each place are abundant, so far as I can judge. At Tuscumbia a minister who would combine the duties of a female school with preaching, would be easily supported. In no other way can the Church be easily brought forward, in many places, in this country.

Our late Convention has taken a noble stand upon the subject of Missions, as you will see from the forthcoming journal.

Very respectfully and affectionately yours,

JAS. H. OTEY,

Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee.

TO THE REV. JAS. D. CARDER,

Sec. and Gen. Agent of D. C. B. Missions.

WESTERN AFRICA.

The journals of the Missionaries to Africa, received from the Rev. Dr. Savage on his arrival, give a more connected view than before of the state of the Mission at Cape Palmas. That of Dr. Savage contains also such information concerning the Western Coast, that the present supplement is enlarged to give more full details than could otherwise be placed before our readers. The comparative health and labors of the Missionaries—the impression already made on the native mind, call for thankfulness and earnest prayer that the Holy Spirit may be vouchsafed in more abundant measure upon the degraded heathen to whom the Gospel is thus preached.

FROM THE REV. L. B. MINOR.

Cape Palmas, Jan. 14, 1838.

In vain would I attempt to convey to you an adequate idea of the pleasure afforded us by the letters per brig Niobe.

Surely if our friends could but realize our feelings, their communications would be more frequent. But none, save those who, like ourselves, have for months been separated, not only from friends, but from the world generally, can ever understand our emotions on an occasion such as the one just mentioned. Still less can they sympathize with the bitter disappointment caused by an arrival which brings nothing for us, no not even a newspaper.

Though we cannot entertain the hope that a saving change has, in any instance actually taken place, still we are cheered by the belief that our efforts have not been entirely useless. In morals a very *decided* improvement (in the scholars) is manifest. Only a few months since, we were almost daily called upon to lament their want of probity and veracity. But now, thanks to *Almighty God*, the case is far different. It is seldom that we have cause even to doubt their word; and if theft has been committed during the past two months, we know it not. We do not pretend to say that they are faultless—far from it. Faults are committed, and that frequently; but lying and stealing are not among them. This is the more remarkable, as the natives are peculiarly prone to those sins, which with them are reckoned no disgrace.

My room has become quite a resort for them. It is true that such of my books as contain pictures are somewhat the worse for their visits; still I encourage them, as it enables me to draw them into familiar conversation, and thereby to obtain a more intimate knowledge of their respective characters. The interest manifested in religion is decidedly greater than is usual among boys of the same age in America. They also profess an ardent desire for a new heart, and solemnly declare, that never more will they have any thing to do with devil-men, or gree-grees, but that the *God* of Heaven, shall be their *God*. The regularity with which they attend their devotions would shame many professing Christians. Their views, as might be expected, are imperfect and confused.

A portion of the day is regularly devoted by the boys to labor, and we entertain the hope that they will in a short time contribute somewhat to their own support. In order to attach them more firmly to the Mission, we have given to each a small spot of ground to cultivate, as they may think proper. There are now growing on the Mission premises, bananas, plantains, arrow-root, cassada, pine-apples, potatoes, corn, yams, lemons, oranges, limes, sour-sop, sweet-sop, coffee, and guavas, besides various kinds of American vegetables. Could you send us a few bread-fruit plants from the West Indies it would materially improve our stock; a few of these trees would furnish a large amount of wholesome food.

As you may suppose, my duties are various, and, to some degree, onerous; but when I look around on the docile little flock, who tell me, I be Fader for dem now, I feel that the wealth of the world could not afford greater pleasure than my present duties.

JOURNAL OF REV. DR. SAVAGE.

Dec. 28th, 1837.—Embarked to-day on board the brig *Sasan-Elizabeth* for Monrovia, with some expectation of returning to America.

January 2d, 1838.—*Monrovia Harbor.*—Arrived after a pleasant passage of four days from Cape Palmas. Have been uniformly favored by Captain Lawlin in our religious exercises. Preached on the Sunday to the seamen, and had prayers in the cabin, morning and evening.

3d.—Experienced last night what is called on this coast, a “tornado.” Lightning fearfully vivid—appearing like so many streams of melted fire, forcing its way through the black masses from above. The thunder would crack as if immediately above our heads, and then rolling off, rumble in the distance like the meeting of earthquakes from below. The wind whistled through the shrouds, and the spars creaked, as the ship labored, straining hard upon her cables. Then came a flood of rain sweeping over us, and the sea boiled, and the ship tossed, as if all its fury had sunk beneath us. Such is an African tornado; quick in its approach, and as quickly spent. Broken spars and split sails, or a capsizing, may he expect, whose eye is not awake at such a moment. “Rain, wind and storm,” said our skilful captain, as he stood trembling at the wheel, “I do not fear, but ah! that lightning, Doctor,” as it streamed athwart the sky, “I cannot stand.” He had been once struck at sea, and well might he have fears on this occasion, for within a few feet of the spot where he then stood, lay *five tons of gunpowder*, and to heighten the scene, he related in the midst of all, the case of an English brig, which was “blown into atoms” by this cause, while lying in the Bight of Benin. How powerless is man, and how great does God appear at such a moment!

8th.—Have suffered the last two days from an intermittent fever—was able however to preach to the crew. Distributed

tracts and religious magazines, and had the pleasure of seeing the captain and mate reading them intently for hours.

13th.—Off the mouth of the Galinas river—the location of the native slavers, Pedro Blanco, and Rodriguez Kanot.

This is a great day among the natives; little or no work can be done by them. It is the time appointed for the burial of one of their “great men,” who died about eighteen months ago. It is a common thing among many of the tribes to keep the bodies of their friends for one or two years, and then, as in the present instance, to inter them. The origin of this custom I cannot ascertain. The usual reply to all questions on the subject is, “It be country fash,”—“white man hab *him* fash, black man hab *him* fash.”

Galinas bar is considered one of the most dangerous upon the coast. It has proved the grave of thousands. But what renders it more melancholy is, that they are mostly slaves—natives of Africa, on their way to the “floating hells” lying off at anchor, for their reception! Such occurrences have so long existed that hundreds of ravenous sharks as a consequence, have congregated here to *feed upon the flesh of man!* The captain informs me that he has seen them in such numbers, that he dared not launch his boat from the shore; for in the event of his upsetting, he would certainly have been devoured: so bold and ravenous are they, and he was pursued by them in such numbers, that he could strike them with his oar. They exist in large numbers around all these slave marts, where canoes and boats are frequently capsize in transporting through the surf, the wretched victims of these slavers’ cupidity.

The following shocking occurrence will illustrate the cruel treatment, which the poor benighted African continues to receive at the hands of men calling themselves *Christians*.

A short time since a native boy belonging to Tabou, about forty miles to the leeward of Cape Palmas, was taken on board of an American brig, to act the part of a cabin-boy. Having offended the mate, on one occasion, he received a severe chastisement. He rushed down into the cabin for protection from the captain, who was busily engaged in writing; but he, enraged at such an abrupt intrusion, began also to beat him. The poor boy now retreated to the deck, pursued by the captain, and meeting the mate in a threatening attitude, he ran towards the bow of the ship. The captain followed, pouring forth his oaths and imprecations. The little fugitive finding no way of escape, sprang upon the bowsprit and leaped into the sea. Here, hanging to the cable, without daring to ascend, he began to entreat the compassion of his *Christian* employer, who stood leaning over the bow, shaking his fist, and threatening vengeance on his head if he attempted to come on board again. We can hardly suppose that the captain intended to prevent his final ascent, but he did prevent it in the end. For while the boy was in the very act of pleading for his mercy, two sharks were seen to approach, and each grasping at a leg, rent in sunder his body! The next moment, stood the

captain gazing only at the *bloody wave* dashing against the prow of his ship!

There are some native towns in this vicinity, but they are under the influence of the slavers. The tribe inhabiting this region is the Vey. They are more advanced in civilization than others more to the leeward. The adjoining tribe, towards Sierra Leone, is the Sherbro. Among all the tribes throughout this region are interspersed the Mandingoes, who are Mohammedans. Wherever they carry their religion there has sprung up a degree of intelligence, and advancement in the arts, unknown to those tribes under the influence of pure Fetishism.

It is no uncommon thing for the head men among the Veys and Sherbros, to send their sons to the Mission schools near Sierra Leone, for education, the expenses of which they are ready to defray. With us, among the Bassas and Greybos, cases have occurred where they have demanded *pay* for being instructed.

14th.—Preached to-day on board. Subject, denial of Christ and its consequences. While engaged in these holy exercises, a boat passed within hearing, from Blanco's Factory on shore, to a slaver lying near us at anchor; it appeared to be filled with men whose sole employment is to buy and sell the flesh of their fellow creatures.

15th.—A Krooman arrived in a canoe from Mesurado, bringing the intelligence that the ship Emperor had arrived. Her captain was lost in a severe blow a few days out from Norfolk.

Galinas is distant from Cape Mesurado about 70 miles.

16th.—Seven o'clock, A. M. Cape Mount full in view—about 40 miles from Mesurado. It is 1000 feet in height, and is owned by the Veys, who refuse to sell it. At this place a school was once opened by the Baptist Mission, but was suffered to fall through. The natives are very desirous to have it revived, and to this day, often inquire of those formerly engaged in it, when it will be renewed. It is supposed to be a very promising point for Missionary operations.

Within this vicinity, and about ten miles from Monrovia, is another slave factory, a branch of Blanco's at Galinas.

18th.—Cape Mesurado. Visited ship Emperor, and found on board, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, recruits for the Baptist Mission at Edina. With them came Mr. and Mrs. Barton, in connection with the Methodist Mission at Monrovia. These accessions to the Missionary corps in this long neglected land, we can but hail with gratitude. May God, in whose hands are the issues of life, hold their health dear, and so direct their efforts, that the result shall be to his glory!

There are now directly engaged in the Missionary cause at Liberia, eighteen white persons; seven of whom are female, and eleven males, of whom two are physicians, and nine preachers. In all, seven Methodists, five Episcopalians, four Baptists, and two Congregationalists, from the American Board.

Dined at Mr. Seys', in company with seven other white per-

sons, all Missionaries, a thing, it is said, which never before occurred in the annals of all Liberia.

20th.—Addressed the seamen on board the Emperor. May the truth thus sown in weakness spring up in Divine power!

23d.—Set sail last night for Bassa Cove, with nine white persons, and three colored, all directly or indirectly engaged in elevating the sons of Africa. Who can tell the relation which this little company will sustain in the eternal world, to the redeemed of Africa! Who can tell how many shall be saved through their instrumentality!

24th.—Arrived off Bassa Cove yesterday, about 7 o'clock, P. M. Have spent the day very agreeably on shore at the government and Baptist Mission houses.

February 1st.—Left Mesurado last evening for Galinas, whence the brig Susan Elizabeth will (p. v.) sail for America. I had designed to embark for my beloved land in this vessel, but having heard that the Niobe had passed for Cape Palmas, and expecting communications by her from the Foreign Committee, I have concluded to wait till April, and go in the ship Emperor; by this arrangement, I hope to visit the leeward coast, as far as Cape Coast Castle, study the character of the intervening tribes, obtain important information respecting the eligibility of particular points for future Missionary operations, and arrive in America in warm weather. I humbly trust that this course will be found in accordance with the will of Providence, and in the end, will prove to His glory.

Messrs. Seys and Brown, of the Methodist Mission, and Dr. McDowall, late of the colony of Bassa Cove, accompany us; the last two sail in the brig for America.

3d.—At 2 o'clock, P. M. the Susan Elizabeth got under way for America. My sensations at this event were indescribable. She bears to my anxious friends the news, that after a residence of fourteen months in Africa *I am alive*, so contrary to the expectation of all when I left them; and though in ill health from circumstances not directly connected with the climate, I am, through the goodness of God, almost completely recovered, and enjoy the delightful prospect of being able to labor long for the good of souls in Africa.

I was told by my friends, "You will not live six months." Six months have *gone*, and a school is established under favorable circumstances, a comfortable residence is provided for the Missionaries, and two devoted brethren, one with his wife, are now actually engaged in the duties of their delightful calling; and this vessel bears the welcome news of their life and health. What shall we render unto the Lord for all his kindness? How true is it that "His thoughts are not our thoughts," or "His ways our ways."

The scene of getting the brig under way was full of excitement. Mr. Seys and myself accompanied the passengers on board. As we ascended the deck, the word was given to unfurl the sails; every man sprang forward to his work with alacrity,

every face beamed with delight. The creaking of blocks, flapping of sails, and the "Ho! Heave, ho!" of the sailors, gave to the scene life, spirit and joy. "Oh," said the happy captain to an old man at the wheel, "you make it fly all at once!" "What makes you so young, now, heh!" "Homeward bound, sir!" was the jocular reply of the old tar, as the "quid" rapidly rolled round, swelling alternately the shrunken cheek and lip. Soon all sails are set, and all hands wait for the last adieu. The shake of the hand is done, and the last "farewell" dies upon the ear.

Such a scene may be imagined, but it cannot be described. May he who holds the winds, and guides the storm, waft that noble ship in safety to its destined port!

12th.—Dined with my friends at Edina. Our intercourse was highly agreeable. They have published a "Spelling Book of the Bassa Language." Prescribed for Mr. Crocker, who now labors under visceral enlargement from repeated attacks from "fever and ague." The most speedy method of breaking up this disease seems to be but little understood in Africa. When the *first* symptom is experienced, a resort should be had to sulph. quinine, in doses of not less than six grains, three times a day, for two days in succession, or should be combined with other articles, according to the circumstances of the patient, sulph. morphine, capsicum, brandy, or wine. Left directions also for the treatment of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, their new recruits. May the Lord embrace them in the arms of his mercy, and preserve their lives, to the great spiritual good of Africa!

The Bassa tribe is numerous, and is supposed to extend from Junk river (about 40 miles from Monrovia) to "Senoe," the Mississippi settlement, or "Settra Kroo." These points of division include a tract of country on the coast, of not less than 100 miles, and to the interior without limits, the inhabitants of which, we think, cannot be less than 100,000, who speak, with but slight difference, the same language. How important, then, is its reduction to a written tongue. Who can foresee the results of the labors of a faithful Missionary?

The colonial settlements have much improved in appearance since my last visit, about 12 months since. Mr. Matthias, the agent, expressed great regret that they had not the advantage of stated preaching—of educated teachers and preachers. It is a mistaken policy to leave the moral and religious interests of the colonists in the hands of such ignorant and unqualified persons as the majority of colored teachers and preachers are. This is a complaint not confined to Bassa Cove.

13th.—Set sail for Cape Palmas—health improved—12 o'clock, A. M. off New Sesters, 14 miles from Bassa Cove. This was one of the scenes of John Newton's labors when engaged in the slave trade. There is now located here a branch of Peter Blanco's factory at Galinas, which is the second he has established between that place and Cape Palmas. We were visited by his agent, an Italian, Kanot by name, who received an English edu-

cation in one of our northern colleges. He has been in Africa thirteen years—appears to be in perfect health, and says he has seen little sickness. His testimony with regard to the climate is, that white men, with temperance and ordinary prudence, can enjoy perfect health here, with exception of occasional attacks of the “fever and ague,” which are easily broken up in the first stages by sulph. quinine.

The average price of slaves here is from 20 to 30 dollars. In a foreign market they bring from 250 to 1000 dollars. So great is the profit, that Blanco has been known to say to the captain of one of his vessels, “I don’t care; if one in ten arrives safe, I can make enough!” Not one fourth of all he sends out annually is captured, and all that are, we are told, are insured in Havana.

The coast presents about the same aspect here, as that from Galinas down, except, perhaps, masses of rock (sienite) upon the beach and highlands, extending far into the interior. The coast of Western Africa is characterized by great monotony. A given extent of fifty miles will describe the whole between Galinas and Tabou Point below Cape Palmas.

14th.—Passed Trade Town last night, which is about 10 miles to the leeward of “New Sesters.” The towns in this region are all surrounded by strong barricadoes for protection against the sudden attacks of their enemies. The necessity of this arises from the frequent and cruel wars which are excited, and constantly kept up by the slave trade, so briskly carried on in this region. These barricadoes consist of large posts closely put together, and tied by a species of rattan, or similar withes, afforded by the country. They are strong, and give firm resistance to the enemy.

Trade Town and New Sesters have been for years engaged in bitter hostility against each other. A certain line is drawn between them, over which, it is said, neither party dare pass in the day time. In so doing the adventuring party is considered a prisoner of war, if taken, and hence a legal subject of slavery.

The following occurrence was related to me by Mr. M’G. who not long since visited Trade Town, for the purpose of trade, and was an eye-witness of the scene. It may be interesting as illustrative of the habits of these people in regard to the slave trade.

The inhabitants of Trade Town were suddenly thrown into commotion by the arrival of a party, who had escaped from the Barracoon of the slaves at New Sesters, where they had been sold, having been previously taken in war, in the interior. A fierce dispute now arose between their former owners and the others respecting the right of their persons—a palaver or public council was called by their chief, that an equitable decision might be made in regard to the matter. All being assembled, and the several parties in waiting, the king was called and the subject laid in order before him. Having heard the pleas upon both sides, he arose in all his majesty and spoke as follows:

“These two men were once your rightful property; you took them fairly in war, (addressing their former owners) you sold

them and received your money—they have now escaped from their last owners, and have come back again to us—they are now their own. They came here of their own accord—no man brought them back—no man took them in war—they came in peace, and they are therefore free. They shall now live among us as our own people.” Waving his hand, as much as to say, “the palaver is set. *It is my decision, and no appeal,*” he left the assembly. The next moment the two men were seen bounding to and fro upon the heads of the multitude, and shouts of approbation rent the air.

In the afternoon we were boarded by a canoe from Sanguin. The commander proved to be a well-known tradesman of that place. There are generally one or more acting in this capacity at every trading point on the coast. They visit every vessel passing near to such places, and tender their services as interpreters, being able to make themselves understood in English, French and Spanish. The former language, the English, is rapidly becoming the common medium of communication on the coast. It has been corrupted into what has been erroneously called “*An Anglo-African dialect,*” a “lingo” which is made up of words derived from the English, Portuguese and Spanish languages, but principally of the first two. It is extremely grating, harsh and disgusting, to a delicate ear. These interpreters or traders obtain from their employers, certificates of their skill in these capacities, and sometimes even to their honesty in the business; these papers are called by them “books,” and are held in high estimation by their owners. To lose them is to lose all character. Sometimes the owner is represented in a light far from favorable. It is common for some captains going down the coast, to deposit goods in the hands of these natives for the purchase of palm-oil, camwood, ivory, &c. to be delivered on their return. On one of these occasions it seems that faithfulness had not characterized the course of the “tradesman.” He requested the captain, as he was about to set sail, to give him a certificate of his skill and honesty. The book he received was handed to me with a request for employment. It ran thus, “This man wants a ‘book,’ this therefore certifies that the bearer, *Baiyah*, is a consummate villain, and I warn all men against trusting him.

(Signed)

JAMES HALL.”

The poor man was enraged when made acquainted with the character of his “book,” and tearing it into a thousand pieces, cast them to the winds. At 5 o’clock the sky presented the usual appearances foreboding a storm, called on this coast a “tornado.” These tornadoes are not commonly worthy of that term, being for the most part squalls, more or less severe; our ship was put into a proper trim for its reception, and being from the land (as usual) it drove her over the swelling sea at a rapid rate far into the offing. During this blow we passed “Baffon Bay,” and, in the night, “Tassoe,” “Battoe,” and “Senoe.” At the latter point, “Senoe,” is the Mississippi settlement, consisting at present, as I am informed, of G. F. Finley, Governor—Dr.

Blodget, Lieut. Governor, and six colonists; another expedition is soon expected. This part of the coast is thinly inhabited. In the immediate vicinity of the settlement are two native towns; one, consisting of the proper owners of the soil, numbers only about fifty. They are mild and inoffensive in their character. The other is much larger, and settled by people belonging to what is called the *Fish Tribe* or *Fishermen*, depraved in their character. They obtain their livelihood by fishing, and plundering others. With them the colony has recently had a serious difficulty. The interior, so far as I can ascertain, is uninhabited—a perfect wilderness, whose solitude is broken only by the cry of wild beasts.

Considering the elements of these communities, so rapidly formed by our colonizing scheme, I am inclined to think this circumstance, viz. the thinness of the native population around Senoe, favorable than otherwise; i. e. so far as the influence of the colonists upon the natives is concerned. To make a colony a focus of religious light two things are necessary; they who emigrate should either bring this light with them, in their own hearts, or when here be put in possession of such means, teachers and systems, as shall, through the divine blessing, result in raising such light.

Senoe is about 135 miles from Monrovia, 83 from Bassa Cove, 81 from Cape Palmas.

15th. Off Kroo Settra. This region is inhabited by that tribe of Africans who perform the part of boatmen or watermen, and who are found the whole length of the western coast. The name of “Krooman,” has become a generic term, and should by no means be confined to members of this tribe. There is no tribe perhaps on the whole coast which does not afford men for this purpose, and all, of whatever tribe, or part of the coast, acting as boatmen, take the name of “Kroomen.” Slavers dare not steal or buy any one bearing this mark; for so dependent are they upon their agency, that the consideration of their vengeance as the probable consequence, restrains this act of cupidity. The Kroomen’s mark consists of a line, of dark blue color, beneath the cuticle, drawn from between the eyes on the forehead to the tip of the nose, about the eighth of an inch in width, and a figure something in the form of a spear-head, its point in conjunction with the outer angle of each eye, and extending backward upon the temples. A native bearing this mark, as a general thing, has no fear of the slaver.

The term “Krooman,” is without doubt derived from the original name of the tribe inhabiting this region, which is “Karoo.” This can be obtained from any member of that tribe, by requesting him to speak the country name of his people. They were the first to leave their native country and act the part of servants and boatmen along the coast. The name was for some time confined to them, till by the enlistment of others it has become generic.

16th. In good health and spirits at the idea of being so near the scene of my labors, and the dear friends associated therein.

The first American houses visible in the vicinity of the Cape are those of the Mission establishment. We can just discern them—a spot of white peering from the Mount through the intervening forests. It reminds me of the words of our Saviour—"a city set upon a hill;" may his observation be verified in regard to our Mission. God grant that it may prove one of his building! and "*it cannot be hid.*"

17th.—Am happily located among my beloved associates, and surrounded by our little heathen charge.

In attempting to land yesterday, our steersman lost all command over the rudder. Struck by one of the rollers, the boat turned directly round to it, and shooting along under its combing top was immediately filled and upset. We very narrowly escaped a watery grave. I was rescued by the natives, and transported safely to the beach; but even here again my escape was a narrow one. I clung to the boat for some time, till, being repeatedly overwhelmed by the swelling waves, I became exhausted, and was carried by four "Kroomen," two holding me by my arms, and two by my feet.

Found Mrs. P. quite ill from the effects of salivation. She had made an imprudent use of mercury in my absence. Her illness will prevent my visit to the leeward. Brothers M. and P. are very well.

18th.—Was greatly edified by a sermon from Brother M. to-day. It is a precious privilege to join in divine worship with these dear friends. I was greatly affected at the responses of the heathen children, and much strengthened in my desires to spend and be spent for their salvation.

Visited this evening some of the neighboring colonists, who did not come out to church. O how dark are the minds of many with regard to their spiritual interests! Many, many are but a single remove above the heathen around them! We require some devoted brother whose services shall be appropriated exclusively to their instruction.

21st.—Mrs. P. continues very weak, but much better of her salivation. Who can tell how much her convalescence is owing to the prayers of the "faithful" at home? It is sweet to feel that God is a prayer-answering, as well as prayer-hearing God!

25th.—Was permitted to preach to-day to a small audience composed of our school, and a few colonists, in all about 40 persons; was pleased with their attention, and encouraged with the apparent interest manifested. Engaged in the Sunday school in the afternoon, which is composed of some of the colonists, with their children, and natives.

26th.—Informed that the coast and "bush" people are at open variance. Mr. Russwurm, the governor of the colony, and Freeman, chief of the adjoining native town, have gone up Cavally river to effect a reconciliation.

Read an address by Mr. John Revey, colonial secretary, to the colonists, on the 22d, the anniversary of their existence as a colony. It does honor to the author, and to the community, of

which he is a member. May the pious spirit and wholesome advice by which it is characterized, produce a lasting effect on all who heard it!

27th.—Heard to-day that the governor, and king Freeman, have been stopped by the natives on the Cavally river, and their pacific object defeated. They were robbed of their baggage and personal clothing. The colonists are in arms, hearing that an attack from the natives is contemplated. May an overruling Providence avert all bloodshed, and bring about a result to the advancement of his cause, and the best good of all!

March 2d.—M. McGill, the assistant agent, and Simleh Balah, governor of the native town, and next in authority to the king, have gone to Deh-Neh to negotiate a peace with Neh, king of an interior town about 40 miles up the Cavally. The messenger of Neh (his son) called upon me this morning with the “dash” of a fowl, from his majesty, as a token of his good wishes towards us, and orders to shake hands for him, and ask why I had not visited him lately. Sent a message in return that he must “set the palaver” between his people and those of the coast, otherwise we cannot visit him.

3d.—Visited the colonists in our neighborhood for the purpose of their religious instruction. Distributed tracts to those who could read. Found great darkness in regard to the salvation of their souls.

4th.—Preached to-day at a native town about three miles distant; at first the laugh so characteristic of the African was heard, but for the greater part respectful attention was given. After sermon, opened a Sunday school, in which twelve or fifteen adults enrolled their names, besides twenty or more children. The present is rather unfavorable, as the time is at hand for cutting their farms and planting their rice. Brother Payne has charge of this school. May God bless his labors to the salvation of their souls! The natives proposed, of their own accord, to erect a house, to be appropriated exclusively for these exercises. They propose to furnish all the materials, and labor, (except that of the carpenter's,) and the nails. In deciding upon its location, Brother P. suggested the propriety of putting it within the enclosure of their town. This they rejected, and proposed a small eminence near the banks of Hoffman river, close to the enclosure but on the outside, asserting the following reasons: “Spose we put it in the town,” (to use their own words,) “no man look it; spose we put it there, (the proposed eminence,) then spose man be at Wilson's place when he look it, he say, ‘what fine house that be,’ then we tell him, ‘dat be Mr. Payne's church for King Wah's people.’ Spose man be by Gubberner's place, (house of the agency,) he look it too, den he say, ‘What fine house dat be?’ Den dey tell him, ‘Dat be church for King Wah's people, so all men know we have house for know God palaver!’ Here is seen the pride of the human heart without disguise. The two points named will command a full view of the house, and fall within that position which is the thoroughfare of this region from the interior to the Cape. May he who holds,

the wills and hearts of men in his hand, so direct our efforts, that truth shall be brought to bear, in all its purity and power, upon their minds, that they may behold its beauty, and embrace it, and know it as it is in Jesus !

16th.—Leave to-day in company with Brother Minor for Deh-Neh, to explore that region in reference to an interior station. We have received information from King Neh, that his “palaver” with the coast people is now “set,” and he is very desirous of entering into some arrangement for the establishment of schools among his people.

20th.—Mount Vaughan. Arrived at about 4 o’clock from Deh-Neh. We enjoyed good health while absent, not an hour’s illness, though miles of our tour in returning were unavoidably performed in as violent a rain as I ever experienced. Some little excitement existed from the recent difficulty between the colony and the natives, but we encountered no serious opposition, and we consider the result of our tour, highly encouraging, to future, and more extensive, effort ; nothing but scenes of deep moral degradation were presented to our view. Multitudes of accountable beings, “having no hope and without God in the world,” beset us on all sides, and yet are willing, to say the least, to receive a Christian teacher.

30th.—Resumed to-day my calls upon the colonists for religious conversation and distribution of tracts, adapted to their condition. Much ignorance exists in regard to the Gospel plan of salvation, and the requirements of God, and this even among many, who profess to “know the truth as it is in Jesus.” Some indeed there are, from whose unsophisticated expressions of love for Christ, I have felt myself benefited, instructed, and quickened to greater effort in the cause of the great Redeemer.

I found the children in general in regular attendance upon the different schools, established by their present enterprising governor, many of whom could read well in the Bible ; at such places tracts were left to be read for the benefit of the parents.

April 8th.—Commenced divine service to-day at the Maryland Park school-house, which is about half way between the Cape and the Mission. Had a good and attentive congregation. With God’s blessing, we propose to worship at this place every other Sunday.

16th.—*Good Friday*.—Brother Payne preached an excellent and appropriate sermon. We were joined by a large number of colonists in observing the day. The largest school in the colony was suspended, the teacher being present with his scholars. There were some present who had turned aside from their daily labors, to observe a day of which they never had heard before. *Easter Sunday*.—See extract, page 262.

30th.—Embarked on board the ship *Emperor*, Captain Lawlin, for America. Left my associates in good health, and actively employed in their duties.

May 13th.—Held divine services to-day—sermon from Mr. Seys. Our intercourse is pleasant, and we hope not without mutual benefit. We have prayers morning and evening—our ship is

a little Bethel. May God bless these opportunities of religious worship to the conversion of others, and the sanctification of all.

14th.—Had a violent tornado. The heavens were hung with black, and the winds seemed to spend their fury upon our vessel. She danced upon the wave as a “very light thing,” but the hand of the Lord was with us. How sweet the thought that God is our Protector.

15th.—In sight of Sherbro Island. This island is associated with the earliest efforts of the American Col. Society. It is the grave of many of the emigrants. It appears to be low, but what obstacles in reality it presents to colonization, I cannot say. As laid down on Capt. Owen’s chart, it is about 27 miles long. It is 28 miles from the Plantain Islands, the principal scene of John Newton’s labors in Africa; forty miles from Cape Shilling, the grave of the active and devoted Bacon, and sixty-three miles from Sierra Leone, the resting place of Andrews, another martyr to the cause of oppressed Africa.

Our passage thus far has been delightful, the air bland and peculiarly agreeable to one’s feelings. The thermometer has ranged since we left Cape Mesurado, at about 80° Fahrenheit. Between this region and Galinas, and perhaps as far to the leeward as Cape Mount, constitutes the principal scene of slaving operations, on this side of Sierra Leone. A few days since 1700 of the poor Africans were sent off from Galinas, 45 of whom with two Spaniards, were drowned in crossing the bar and became the food of the thousand sharks, which are attracted there by human flesh! To realize the horrors of this inhuman traffic, one must visit poor Africa itself. He must see the savage slaves—the poor victims of this satanic cruelty—and calculations of gain, and large profits founded thereon. Here he will be a witness to the wide spread desolation; the extensive wars to which it daily gives rise, and then he will feel that the Christian world—ah! *Christian America* has not yet done her duty.

Pedro Blanco trusts that *he* has done more for the real good of the benighted African, than all the combined Missionary force of Christendom. He points to the pious slave of America, and the colonists of Liberia, as objects of his benevolence! Shall the “man of sin,” the agent of the evil one, accomplish more in the overruling providence of God, for His cause, for the good of immortal souls, than the very instruments He has chosen? That this has not been the case with these blood-thirsty men, we cannot prove, and this very fact should cause the face of the Church to burn with shame. O, speed the hour, gracious Father! when the oppressed slave shall go free, and the banner of Peace shall wave over this distracted and bleeding people.

16th.—Opposite the Banana Islands, also once the residence of Newton. Cape Sierra Leone has been in sight since last night. Our view of the Cape is hourly improving, with our increase of longitude. It is the continuation of a high range of mountains, and presents to the observer at this point, a lofty

and striking appearance ; it is supposed to be distant from us about 30 miles. Cape Town is four miles from the Cape, and is located on the north-west side.

The native tribes inhabiting this section, between Sebar river and Sierra Leone, are the Sherbros, sometimes called Bullams ; among them, in all directions, are interspersed the Mandingoes, who have introduced, to some degree, the useful arts.

19th.—Struck last night by a violent tornado, the worst we have experienced. What made it truly alarming in this state of things, was the cry from the helmsman, at its very height, “the wheel rope is broke !” Then rose above the winds the captain’s order, “all hands aft !” The ship lurched, the sails flapped violently against the spars, which creaked and groaned most fearfully, all adding to the confusion of the moment. “Port ! Port !” cried the captain, then “Steady ! Steady !” and our ship was right before the wind, plunging head long through the raging seas. No harm, through the good providence of God, came nigh us.

June 12th. I proceed to some facts not embraced in my former communications.

The “West African Mission” is now organized—A Board is formed for the transaction of all business, involving the interest of the Mission, having its constitution, president, secretary and by-laws. The particulars you have probably received.

Mission Buildings.—At my embarkation on the 29th of April, the first Mission-house, school and store-house were finished. The second was covered, painted, and the floors laid ; the carpenters were putting in the window-sashes, putting up the partitions, &c. inside. We confidently expect that it will now be completed by August.

Mr. Minor’s general health has been very good. I knew him intimately for two years previous to my leaving America, and I can say, that I never saw him so fleshy in all that time as the day I left him, after nearly a year’s residence in Africa. I make the same remark of Mr. Payne. I did not know Mr. Payne before coming to Africa ; but I am able to say this of all, and it calls for feelings of the liveliest gratitude to God, that I left them well, and actively employed in the discharge of their respective duties.

Labors of the Missionaries.—Mr. Minor has the superintendence of the male and Mrs. Payne of the female department of the school ; and Mr. Payne the general management of the other affairs of the Mission.

A Sunday school has been opened in connexion with preaching in a native town of considerable importance, about three miles distant from the Mission-house. This is under the charge of Mr. Payne. Three of our native boys are employed in teaching the children. I officiated two or three times for Brother P. just before I left. It was deeply interesting and encouraging ; old men, boys and girls, seemed in earnest in their endeavors to learn to read. They have proposed of their own accord to

erect a church suitable for our purposes. They offer to get all the timber and thatch necessary, and to do all the labor, we finding carpenters and nails. Their offers, however, though perfectly voluntary, have but little weight. If the house should ever be erected, it will probably be principally done by us. There is, however, this feature in the case, of which we cannot lose sight: they are willing to be instructed in the religion of the Great Redeemer.

A Sunday school has been long in operation on the Mission premises under very favorable auspices. Including our native children it numbers over forty.

Divine service is also performed here every other Sunday, and alternately at the "Maryland Park School House," about half way between the Mission and the Cape.

Since my arrival I have baptized five children of the colonists, and one adult—administered the Lord's supper six times, and admitted to our communion five persons, (two male, three female, one white, and four colored,) three of whom came with unequivocal testimonials from the Methodists.

Here I would remark, that we require very much a devoted man, whose services shall be given exclusively to the colonists; one who can instruct their children during the week, and take a church under his pastoral charge. Here is a wide field of immediate usefulness for some self-denying, devoted brother. We are decidedly of the opinion that this, though it might be a part of our Mission, should be kept absolutely separate from our operations upon the heathen. We would also, in this connexion, earnestly appeal to the sympathies and benevolence of Christians for aid in the erection of a house of worship. The Methodists have one on the Cape, and the American Board, about a mile this side. We are two miles from one, and three from the other, with a colony springing up around us. Including the last expedition, which is to be located immediately in our vicinity, we shall, within two months, have not less than one hundred colonists around us. Two thirds of them, in all probability, will seldom, if ever, take the trouble to go two miles to worship God. Some object to attend service at our house, on the ground that it is a dwelling-house, an excuse often made in our own land. We think, by a separate building, a good congregation might at once be raised, and if a devoted man could be obtained to take charge of it, that many souls would be saved which are now but one remove above the heathen. *We ask, with emphatic earnestness, "Shall our appeal be answered? Can no one be found to come with the "oil and wine" of Heaven to this afflicted people?*

An Interior Station.—In accordance with the decision of the Board, Brother Minor and myself left the Mission on the 16th of March, for Deh-Neh, travelling the country in a N. E. direction, and arrived safely in the afternoon of the next day—the distance about forty miles. The next day being Sunday, we preached to as many as could be assembled,

through one of our scholars as interpreter. It seemed, however, like sowing seed upon a rock.

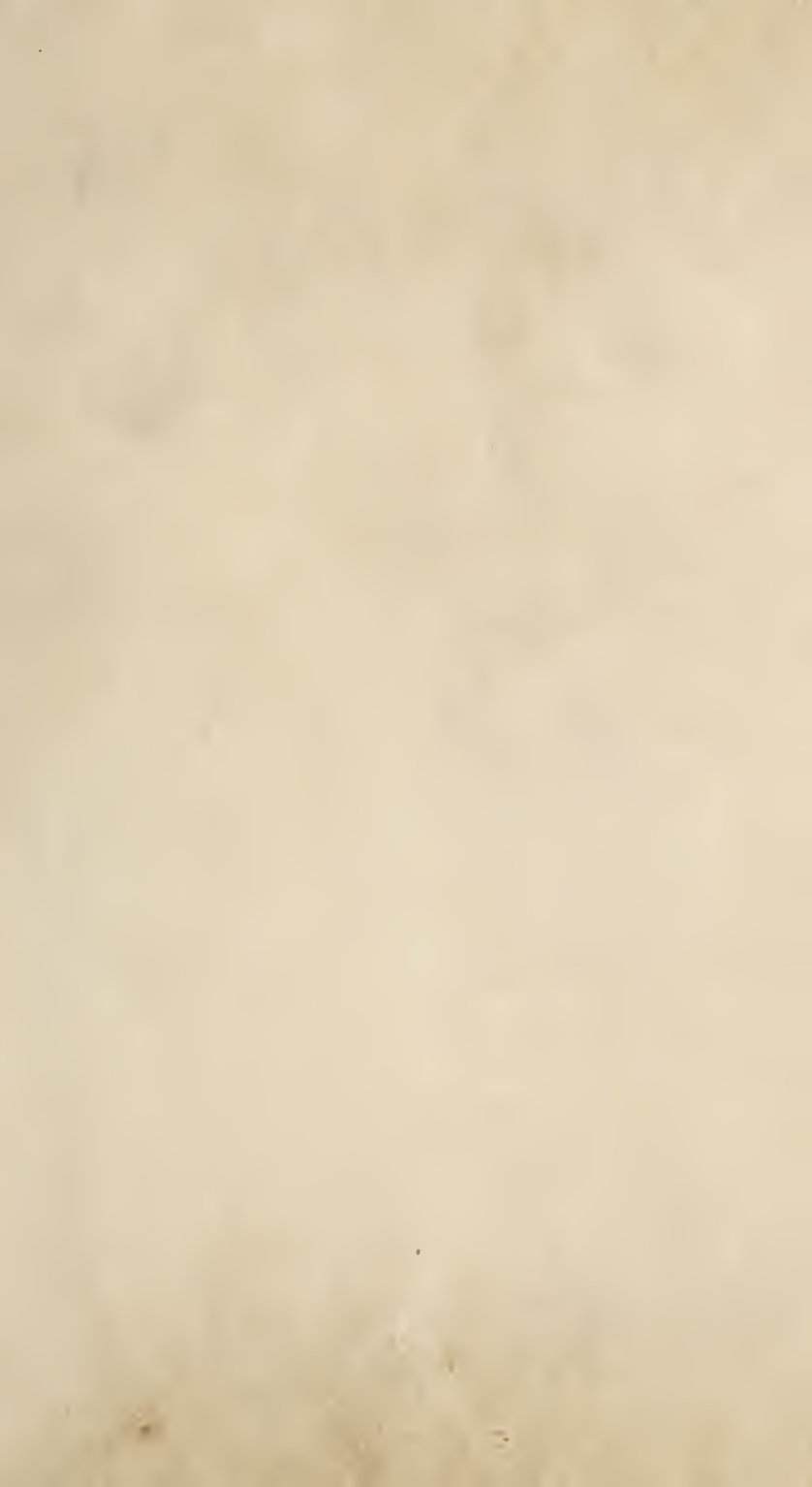
It was our intention, on the Monday following to embark on the Cavally river, and ascend as high up as "Netea," the place suggested by the Committee—but owing to recent attempts by the coast people to practice their impositions upon the "bush people," a general excitement has arisen, producing a distrust among the latter, amounting, in some cases, to open opposition.

Taking all the circumstances into prayerful consideration, we concluded that nothing could be gained by an attempt to persevere, but, on the contrary, harm might ensue. We therefore determined to defer the matter to some future period. We are satisfied, however, of one thing, viz., that there exists no security against a future occurrence of like difficulties, except by entering at once among the "bush people," and gaining over them that influence which is so necessary to the gradual and sure advancement of our operations, and which we have come to exert.

The more distinct our operations are from the colony, and the sooner the conviction, that we have come exclusively to the natives, is produced upon their minds, the better. We conceive that there exists an immediate necessity of this; and hence our Board have decided, that it is expedient to constitute *Deh-Neh* the *first interior station*, and recommend to the Committee to authorize us to adopt immediate measures for the erection of a suitable house for one Missionary and his wife.

Let a judicious individual reside there, and he will be able, in conjunction with the influence of our principal station at the Cape, to keep up a safe and free communication between the two points. We must advance into the interior by opening schools at the strongest points, gradually diffusing around, and sending forward their influence, till we finally reach that desired. This appears the speediest way of accomplishing our object in regard to a health station upon the highlands of the interior.

In accordance with these views we have decided to commence, as soon as possible, a school at *Deh-Neh*, under the superintendence of Brother Minor. The spot appropriated by King Neh for the site, is about one mile from his town. It is a high mount of gradual ascent, and embraces not less than twenty acres of good land. A large number of plantain, banana, and paw-paw trees, are growing upon its top in great luxuriance. It was originally the site of a town founded by his father, and it is about one fourth of a mile from the river, has a good landing place, and commands, in one view, a great extent of country beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and the meanderings of the noble Cavally. Mr. Minor, I am pleased to say, was charmed with the location, and remarked, as he stood upon the mount overlooking the scene spread out before him, "It is beautiful. This, now, comes up to my idea of a desirable place of residence."



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